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LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session
(Third Lok Sabha)

सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, April 28, 1964|Vaisakha 8, 1886 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Federation of Consumer Co-operatives

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*1211. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:** **Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 190 on the 26th November, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the comments of the all State Governments on the proposal for setting up federation of consumer co-operatives have since been received; and

(b) if so, the nature of final decision taken?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या आप का ख़याल है कि इस मूवमेंट से आप के कोआपरेटिव्स के काज को कुछ इमदाद मिलेगी ?

Shri B. S. Murthy: I could not follow the question.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether the co-operative movement would get a stimulus as a result of this scheme.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Of course, even as a result of the question as well.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स से आप इस मामले में कब तक कंट्रैक्ट कर लेंगे ?

Shri B. S. Murthy: Only two State Governments have so far informed us of their reactions, and they have said that the existing co-operative marketing societies are enough, whereas the majority of the States have told us that they are considering the matter seriously because it has got so many implictaions, and that they would give their considered views very soon.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Kapur Singh.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : यह पता नहीं लगा कि कितना समय आप इस मामले में लेंगे?

Shri B. S. Murthy: We are asking them to expedite their replies as early as possible, because we want to bring these into existence as early as possible.

Mr. Speaker: If Members do not look to me and find out whether I questions, at least the Ministers should look to me and find out whether I have allowed the question or not.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know whether federation or any other method is likely to improve somewhat the working and operation of the consumer co-operative society which at present is set up in the North and South Avenues?

Shri B. S. Murthy: I think it is primarily for the Members of Parliament who can do it better.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : क्या किसी प्राविंशियल गवर्नमेंट ने इस स्कीम के बारे

में अपना रिएक्शन दिया है, यदि हां, तो वह कौन कौन सी प्राविंशियल गवर्नमेंट्स हैं ?

Shri B. S. Murthy: The scheme has been communicated to the State Governments, and as I have said, only two State Governments have sent their reactions so far.

Mr. Speaker: Which are they?

Shri B. S. Murthy: Mysore and Orissa.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : संक्षेप में मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यह स्कीम है क्या ?

Shri B. S. Murthy: The functional committee of the National Co-operative Development Corporation on consumers' co-operatives has formulated a scheme stating that there should be federations for the consumers co-operatives at state level. This was once again discussed on March 10th and 12th by the All India Seminar on Consumers' Co-operatives, held at Jullunder. The Ministry had in consultation with the Planning Commission drafted a scheme, and the scheme has been conveyed to the State Governments. Broadly, the idea is that there must be State federations of consumer co-operatives, wherever there are ten wholesale societies in a State, they can form such a federation. If ten wholesale societies are not there atleast if the existing wholesale societies are having an annual business turnover of more than Rs. 50 lakhs, they also can form themselves into a federation. This in short is the gist of the nucleus for the federation.

Ship Building Factory

*1212. **Shri Subodh Hansda:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish a ship building factory in the eastern zone of the country;

(b) whether this will be taken up in the Third Plan; and

(c) whether any decision has been taken with regard to the location of the site for the said project and if so, where?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Shri Subodh Hansda: The hon. Minister has said 'No' in reply to part (a) of my question. May I know whether Government are satisfied with the existing capacity or the proposed capacity of shipbuilding factories in our country?

Shri Raj Bahadur: As I said, we have got to go only by stages. There is no question of our being satisfied with the effort to build up our shipping unless and until all the demands of our trade in respect of shipping and shipbuilding are fully met.

Shri Subodh Hansda: Is it not a fact that Government have decided to expand the existing capacity of the Visakhapatnam shipyard?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Yes.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I know why the eastern zone has been ignored so far and why no attempt has been made to have shipbuilding in the eastern zone?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Visakhapatnam is very much on the eastern coast.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Have Government got a comprehensive report in regard to the facilities for increasing shipbuilding yards capacity in the eastern zone, I mean the Bengal-Calcutta zone?

Shri Raj Bahadur: There is no specific report as such. But as you know, we have only one shipyard now. We are trying to establish a second yard at Cochin which we hope to do very quickly. The question of expanding the capacity at Garden Reach which is also in the eastern zone is under consideration.

Shri P. B. Chakraverti: Has Government got any offer from any foreign country to set up a shipbuilding yard in the eastern side of India?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That question does not arise till we have taken a decision to have a third shipbuilding yard.

Shri Buta Singh: What facilities or incentives do Government propose to give to private shipbuilding companies in the remaining years of the Third Plan so as to increase shipbuilding yard capacity?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We have to provide for replacement and additions to our shipping, and for that the capacity of the existing shipyard is being expanded and a second shipyard is going to be set up.

Shri G. Mohanty: Was any proposal received from any State Government to have a shipbuilding yard in their State?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Not as far as shipbuilding yard as such, but there is a proposal to set up a small yard for building motorised craft, smaller vessels.

कोचीन शिपयार्ड (जहाज बनाने का कारखाना)

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*१२१३. श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री पें० वेंकटासुब्बया :
श्री राम हरेख यादव:
श्री मुरली मनोहर :

क्या परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल में ही भारत सरकार तथा मित्सुबिशी कम्पनी के अधिकारियों के बीच कोचीन शिपयार्ड (जहाज बनाने का कारखाना) बनाने के बारे में टोकियो में बातचीत हुई थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकाला ?

परिवहन संत्रालय में नौवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) और (ख). जी नहीं, भारत सरकार के अधिकारियों का एक शिष्टमंडल मित्सुबिशी ग्रुप से और आगे बातचीत करने के लिये अगले महीने टोकियो जा रहा है ।

[(a) and (b). No, Sir. A delegation of officers of Government of India is visiting Tokyo next month for further negotiations with the Mitsubishi Group.]

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या सरकार ने मित्सुबिशी कम्पनी के अलावा दुनिया की किसी और कम्पनी से भी कोचीन शिपयार्ड के निर्माण में मदद करने के लिये बातचीत की है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : इसके लिए सब तरफ तलाश करके जो सब से अच्छी शिप बिल्डिंग कम्पनी हो सकती है उससे अर्थात् मित्सुबिशी कम्पनी से हम ने इस बारे में बातचीत की है ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : उस कम्पनी ने किस हद तक हमारी मदद करने के लिए वचन दिया है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : वह हमें तकनीकी सहायता देगी और कुछ आर्थिक रूप से भी शायद हमारा साथ देगी ।

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: What is the total acreage of land acquired so far in Cochin for the purpose and what is the progress of the work?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I won't be able to give the exact figure of acreage.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Has Government's attention been drawn to some doubts expressed regarding expediting the shipyard and people are getting disappointed at the protracted discussions being carried on? If so, has any target date been fixed by which we will get assistance so that we may go ahead with the construction?

Shri Raj Bahadur: There is no room for doubts or misgivings. But it has to be appreciated that essentially some time has to be taken for negotiations, particularly when we have to deal with foreign shipyards and a foreign country and arrangements have to be made for foreign credit and foreign exchange for putting up a particular factory or yard?

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: What is the financial implication of this project and how much are the Japanese collaborators, Mitsubishi, providing by way of yen credit?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Under the latest modified scheme, the estimate is for Rs. 8·67 crores with a foreign exchange content of Rs. 2.67 crores. The Japanese shipyard has indicated its intention of participating in the equity capital so as to meet at least a part of the foreign exchange requirement.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: When is actual work going to be started and when will production begin?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I hope that in the course of the next month the agreement will be finalised and then we shall take further steps.

Shri D. C. Sharma: How many berths is the Cochin shipyard going to have and what type of vessels will it be possible to be berthed there?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I cannot exactly give the number of berths. That will depend upon the programme of production. But the type of vessels that we want to have is the smaller bulk carriers or tramp vessels.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: In case of successful termination of the negotiations that are going on with the Japanese firm, may I know what type of ships are going to be constructed in this shipyard?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have just now stated that small bulk carriers and Tempests of 15,000 GRT will be constructed.

Training in Agriculture Extension

*1214. **Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to send some officials to U.S.A. and Japan for advanced training in Agriculture Extension and Extension Education during the current year; and

(b) if so, the number of officials proposed to be sent?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). Yes, a proposal for deputing 31 officers is under consideration.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: What would be the curricula for these people who go abroad, what will be the duration of training in the United States, and how far would it be useful to adopt those measures in our country?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: There is no specific curriculum, because they are attached to some university, and some of the officers who do teaching work here stay there only for nine months. So, they simply attend the university, and also do some field work. Those who are connected with field work are attached to institutions for six months only, and they mostly work with the field staff. When they come back, they prove to be useful. I say useful because we have ascertained from the employing authorities, and they say that their efficiency goes up.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: In view of the fact that this extension education in agriculture is gaining importance because of the introduction of the community blocks and panchayati raj institutions in our country, may I know whether Government has considered the desirability of sending some of the research students also to get training in agricultural extension in that country?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I said that officers are sent. Usually those who

are sent are graduates. There was a proposal that some of them should be sent to obtain post-graduate degree. That might cover this question, because research students usually do both post-graduate work and research. But that would require at least two years time, and that we cannot afford. So, we decided that they should be sent only for nine months, and I do not know whether it will be of much use to the research students.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार किस स्टेट से कितने आदमी भेजना चाहती है और विशेषकर बिहार से कितने आदमी भेजे जायेंगे ।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : इस योजना के अन्तर्गत अब तक १३२ आफिसर्ज बाहर गए हैं और उन में बिहार के केवल दो गए हैं । इस वक्त जो आफ़िसर्ज भेजे जाने वाले हैं, उन में बिहार के एक है ।

श्री रा० स० तिवारी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यह ट्रेनिंग प्राप्त करने के लिए केवल आफ़िसर्ज ही जायेंगे या सरकार किसान लोगों को भी भेजना चाहती है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : यह योजना आफ़िसर लोगों के और माननीय सदस्य ने जो कुछ कहा है उसके बारे में हम विचार करेंगे ।

श्री शिव नारायण : सरकार जिन रिसर्च स्कालर्ज को भेज रही है, क्या वे यह भी स्टडी करेंगे कि दस हज़ार फ़ीट की ऊंचाई पर खेती कैसे की जाये ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : दस हज़ार फ़ीट और उस से भी ज्यादा ऊंचाई पर भी खेती कराने की योजना है और उस के बारे में हम लोग काफ़ी अच्छी तरह से देखभाल कर रहे हैं ।

Shri A. P. Jain: What is the criterion applied in selecting these officers, and are they selected direct or through the State Governments?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: On the recommendations of the State Governments. The basis is that they are generally selected from the extension educational institutions like the Rudrapur University and other agricultural colleges. Most of the officers even this time—we are selecting 16 officers—are conected with agricultural institutions and Extension educational institutions. Their names come from the State Governments, and there is a committee on which the AID people are also there, and they are selected.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: May I know whether the officers being sent will be those who have previous agricultural education and training, or even officers from the Secretariat will also be sent?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Those who are technically qualified, such as in agriculture, animal husbandry, and so on and so forth.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती: क्या आफ़िसर्ज को ट्रेनिंग के लिए भेजने के सम्बन्ध में उन आफ़िसर्ज का विशेष ध्यान रखा जायेगा, जो कि कृषक वर्ग में पैदा हुए हैं ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : मुख्य बात तो यह है कि कृषि की तरक्की की जा सके । इसी उद्देश्य से ये सारे लोग भेजे जाते हैं । अन्ततोगत्वा लक्ष्य यही होगा कि कृषकों को प्रधानता दी जाये ।

श्री यु० सिं० चौधरी : पिछले दो वर्षों में जो सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी शिष्ट-मंडल विदेशों में गए हैं, क्या सरकार ने उन से कोई लाभ उठाया है, यदि हां, तो संक्षेप में उसका क्या ब्यौरा है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : उस का निश्चित ब्यौरा तो मैं नोटिस मिलने पर बाद में दे सकूंगा । अब तक जो शिष्ट-मंडल गए हैं, उन से काफ़ी लाभ हुआ है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : एग्रीकल्टर के मुताल्लिक जितनी मालूमात हिन्दुस्तान में अब तक हासिल हो सकी हैं, उन को अमल में लाने के लिए तो सरकर के पास साधन नहीं हैं । इस वक्त फारन एक्सचेंज की कमी है । तो इस कमी के होते हुए सरकार को इस बात की क्या जरुरत महसूस हुई कि वह आफ़िसर्ज को नई ट्रेनिंग के लिए बाहर भेजे ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : कोई सरकारी या गैर-सरकारी कार्य एक लकीर पर रोकने से देश का कल्याण नहीं होगा । खेती के विस्तार के लिए जितनी जानकारी या बुद्धि उपलब्ध है, उस को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए सरकार को धनाभाव नहीं है । माननीय सदस्य ने विदेशी मुद्रा की बात उठाई है । इस ट्रेनिंग के सम्बन्ध में विदेशी मुद्रा की आवश्यकता नहीं है, क्योंकि एजेन्सी फ़ार इन्टेरनैशनल डेवेलपमेंट की ओर स इन लोगों के वहां जाने की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि जिन देशों में हमारे विशेषज्ञों को कृषि का काम सीखने के लिए भेजा जाता है, क्या वहां की जमीन हमारे यहां की जमीन से इस तरह मेल खाती है कि जिस के आधार पर उन को यह काम सिखाया जाता है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : बहुतेरी बातें हैं, जिन की मेल न खाने के बावजूद भी जरूरत होती है । उदाहरण के लिए अगर राजस्थान में ट्यूबवैल लगाने का प्रश्न है, तो यह जरूरी नहीं है कि इंजीनियरिंग का वह विद्वान, जिस ने रूसर अमरीका या ब्रिटेन में शिक्षा प्राप्त की है, राजस्थान में डैजर्ट होने के बावजूद वहां पर ट्यूबवैल नहीं लगा सकेगा ।

Motor Vehicle Taxes

*1215. **Dr. L. M Singhvi:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to secure uniformity and rational simplification in the pattern of collection of motor vehicles taxation;

(b) whether the State Governments have indicated any measure of agreement in this matter; and

(c) if so, what is being done in pursuance thereof?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). A statement giving the information required is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, *see* No. L .T.—2790/64.]

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether Government have made any further efforts in respect of the implementation of the principle of single-point taxation on transport vehicles and the principle of the abolition of octroi which was accepted by the Government of India earlier?

Shri Raj Bahadur: So far as single-point taxation is concerned, it is of two types: one is between two States and the other is between more than two States. So far as the tax as between two States is concerned, all the States have agreed in regard to the principle of the single-point taxation. It has been implemented also except in the case of Madras and Mysore wherein it is under negotiation. So far as the other type is concerned, as I have indicated, there is a study group appointed; it is going to advise in regard to the method and the manner in which this tax will be realised on the basis of single-point taxation. About octroi, that is also a matter which has been taken up with the State Governments.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether the Government is making any effort to rationalise and reduce the taxes on motor vehicles in this country and to make them uniform all over the country and, if so, what is the result of that effort?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That is exactly the question which I have answered in the two-page statement. That is what we are doing.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: There is no mention, Sir, in this statement in respect of rationalisation and reduction of this tax....

Mr. Speaker: I will allow him another opportunity. Let him resume his seat now.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know whether the Government are aware of any historical or contemporary parrellel to this collection of motor vehicles tax, except, of course, the *jeziya*, the main purpose of which is to humiliate rather than to collect revenues?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I do not think this question can be accepted that way. I completely repudiate this insinuation or suggestion made. This is a legitimate tax for getting revenues.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: It has been said in the statement that the Government of India have been trying to persuade the State Governments to agree to a ceiling on motor vehicles taxation at 75 per cent of the prevailling rates in Madras State. May I know how many States have accepted this formula?

Shri Raj Bahadur: As I have said, the single-point taxation is between two States, and it has been accepted by all States and has been implemented except in the case of two or three South Indian States.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को जो चार बातें स्वीकार करने के लिये कहा गया है, जिन का जिक्र इस स्टेटमेंट में किया गया है, किन स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स ने उन को स्वीकार कर लिया है और जिन स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स ने उन को स्वीकार नहीं किया है, उन्होंने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कारण बताए हैं ?

श्री राज बहादुर : अगर इस प्रश्न का संबंध प्रश्न भाग के अ से है और सीलिंग से है तो स्टेटमेंट के दूसरे पैरा में कहा गया है कि अभी इसको कायम नहीं कर रहे हैं क्योंकि राज्यों को विशेष आय की आवश्यकता है।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : विवरण के दूसरे पेज पर लिखा हुआ है :

The Government of Assam have intimated that there are practical difficulties in implementing the recommendation . . . .

वहां पर माल ढोने के लिये पानी में भी काम होता है, इसलिए नहीं हो सकता है। मोटर वीहिकल्ज टैक्सेशन के अन्तर्गत क्या मोटर बोट्स भी आती हैं, यदि नहीं तो इस में असम सरकार को क्यों दिक्कत हो रही है ?

श्री राज बहादुर: इसके दो भाग हैं। एक तो यह है कि सारे जो मोटर वीहिकल्ज पर टैक्सिस हैं, उनको इक्टठा किया जाए और दूसरा यह है कि एक ही अधिकारी के द्वारा उनको लिया जाए। इस विषय में रोड पर जो अधिकारी काम में लाया जाता है वही अधिकारी बोट्स पर काम में नहीं लाया जा सकता है, इसलिए उन्होंने अपनी व्यवहारिक कठिनाई बताई है।

Shri P. N. Kayal: Would the Government consider the proposal that the tax-payers can pay their taxes by post and do not personally have to go to the offices?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Motor vehicles are taxed in many ways—by the Central Government through certain excise and customs duties, by the State Governments, such as motor vehicles tax, etc. and by the local bodies also. I do not think that all these can be paid by post.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: What efforts are being made to reduce the taxes on transport vehicles in order that they may compete with other means of transport available in the country? Is the Government satisfied with the measures of rationalisation listed in the statement laid on the Table of the House or is there anything else contemplated?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The quantum of tax to be imposed on motor vehicles is entirely within the power and authority under the Constitution vested in the States, not with the Centre. We have been trying to persuade them to rationalise with a view to minimise the burden of taxation on motor vehicles. So far as satisfaction of the outcome is concerned, we are yet making efforts and we will try to do whatever we can.

मेवों का आयात

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*१२१६. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय**
श्री बजराज सिंह :

क्या सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में कितने सहकारी स्टोरों को १९६२–६३ तथा १९६३–६४ में मेवों के आयात के लिये लाइसेंस दिए गये है ;

(ख) दो वर्षों में इन सहकारी स्टोरों ने कितनी खजूर तथा बादाम गिरी का आयात किया ;

(ग) ये स्टोर सब खर्च लगाकर मेवे किन मूल्यों पर बेच रहे हैं; और

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि ये स्टोर मेवे बेच कर अधिक मुनाफा कमा रहे हैं ?

सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ब० स० मूर्ति) : (क) दिल्ली में किसी भी सहकारी स्टोर को सूखे मेवे के आयात के लिये लाइसेंस नहीं दिया गया था । तथापि, राष्ट्रीय कृषि सहकारी विपणन संघ लि०, नई दिल्ली को इस कार्य के लिए १९६२–६३ में एक लाइसेंस दिया गया था और वस्तुएं १९६३–६४ में आयात की गई थीं ।

(ख) व (ग). एक विवरण लोक-सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है ।

(घ) जी नहीं । संघ को केवल २ प्रतिशत लाभ के रूप में लेने की अनुमति दी गई थी ।

[(a) No cooperative store in Delhi had been given a licence for import of dry fruits. However, the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation Ltd., New Delhi, was given a licence for this purpose in the year 1962-63 and goods were imported in 1963-64.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

(d) No, Sir. The Federation was allowed only a margin of 2 per cent as profit.]

विवरण

प्रश्न का (ख) भाग	(दो वर्षों में इन सहकारी स्टोरों ने कितनी खजूर तथा बादाम गिरी का आयात किया)	
मद	राष्ट्रीय कृषि सहकारी विपणन संघ द्वारा १९६३–६४ (जनवरी १९६४ के अंत तक) में आयात की गई खजूर और बादाम गिरी ।	
(१) गीले खजूर		५२५०.०० टोन्स
(२) सूखे खजूर		१५६.९० टोन्स
(३) बादाम गिरी		१८.५० टोन्स
प्रश्न का (ग) भाग	(ये स्टोर सब खर्च लगा कर मेवे किन मूल्यों पर बेच रहे हैं)	
मद	राष्ट्रीय कृषि सहकारी विपणन संघ के सब खर्च लगा कर बेचने के मूल्य ।	
		प्रति टोन
(१) गीले खजूर		रु० ५५५.६०

प्रति टोन

(२) सूखे खजूर

(क) ब्रेम जूनब किस्म रु० १८६१.००

(ख) चिप चाप किस्म रु० १२४६.५०

(३) बादाम गिरी रु० १३६६६.००

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जिस को-ओपरेटिव को लाइसेंस दिया गया है, उसका चेयरमैन कौन है और कितने लोगों ने लाइसेंस के लिए एप्लाई किया था और कितने लोगों को लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं ?

Shri B. S. Murthy: I have already stated, Sir, only one co-operative organisation. It is not a store; it is a federation. No other store has been given a licence to import any dry fruit. Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh is the Chairman.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इन मेवों के अलावा और दूसरे मेवे भी क्या मंगाये जाते हैं, यदि हां, तो कितनी मात्रा में और उसका वास्तविक लाभ कौन उठाते हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सूखे या हरे ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सूखे ।

Shri B. S. Murthy: I do not have that information.

Shri Buta Singh: As the hon. Minister says that no licence was issued to the co-operative stores in Delhi, I want to know whether Government has decided finally and made it a policy not to give licence to the co-operative stores?

Shri B. S. Murthy: No, Sir; the policy is there, but during 1963, middle of September, the trade agreement between Iran and India came to an end and it has now been resumed. The International Trade Ministry is contemplating to issue licences to deserving co-operative stores.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it not a fact that the import of dry fruits from Afghanistan has run into serious difficulties since Pakistan became hostile and if so, when recently facilities for Nepal-Pakistan trade were allowed through Indian territory, why were not reciprocal facilities demanded from the Pakistan Government for Indo-Afghanistan trade?

Shri B. S. Murthy: This is a matter to be addressed to the Ministry of International Trade.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The senior Minister, Mr. Dey is present; he may give some indication. He may convey it to his colleague.

Mr. Speaker: All right; Dr. Deshmukh.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Is it not a fact that the consumer's price which is to be charged by the cooperative store is determined by the Ministry of Cooperation and may I know whether these prices are not less in many respects than half those charged by private trade?

Mr. Speaker: Only 2 per cent profit has been allowed. That should be enough for the protection of the Federation.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The actual retail sale is not carried out by the Federation. It takes only 2 per cent and the rest is given to the cooperatives. What I wanted the Minister to tell the House was that as compared to the private trade, the prices charged by the cooperatives are very much less.

Mr. Speaker: Now he has told the House.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what steps Government is going to take, so that the retail prices of dates, which some of us take and of almond kernel, which some of us are fond of, are reduced? Will he see to it that the import of these articles is done on a

bigger scale than now so that the prices go down?

Shri B. S. Murthy: The hon Member is correct in saying that the retail prices charged by outsiders is anywhere about 25 per cent more than the prices of things got from the stores. Therefore, it is for the Ministry of International Trade to give as much encouragement as possible to the cooperative stores.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Will he liberalise the conditions of import of those articles, so that the prices may go down very much? At this time the prices are prohibitive; we cannot take any almonds.

Shri B. S. Murthy: This Ministry is not in charge of liberalising import and export.

Shri R. S. Pandey: Apart from the cooperative stores in Delhi, may I know whether there is any cooperative society in India which has been given licence for importing dry fruits?

Shri B. S. Murthy: I do not think any cooperative society is beyond the cooperative purview.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : कोग्रोप्रेटिव स्टोर द्वारा जो व्यापार किया जाता है वह इंडिविजुग्रल व्यापार से भिन्न होता है। ग्रगर कोग्राप्रेटिव सोसाइटी में ज्यादा नफा कमाया जाता है तो क्या सरकार उस पर कोई बंधन लगाती है ?

Shri B. S. Murthy: I have said there is no more profit. The profit derived by the retailers as well as the wholesalers is far less than the profits earned by individuals.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot conduct the proceedings when such talks are going on on all sides. Everyone is busy on every side; I do not know what the matter is.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is polling day.

An Hon. Member: The election is outside, not inside.

Mr. Speaker: The election is outside and not inside, as the hon Member says. (*Interruptions*). I shall stop the proceedings, if something more important has to be done here. Next question.

Crop Insurance Scheme

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*1217 { **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:** / **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 278 on the 25th February, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the proposal to introduce Crop Insurance Scheme in certain parts of the country has since been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). The proposal to introduce crop insurance in certain parts of the country is still under consideration.

Shri Dhuleshwar Meena: The question of crop insurance scheme has been hanging fire since the last two or three years. May I know what difficulties are arising for the Government even to consider this scheme?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: It is true that this has been there for a long time. The scheme is being examined in all its aspects and a final decision will be taken shortly. The question of obtaining the Cabinet's approval for enacting the necessary legislation will be taken up after the proposal has been finalised.

Shri Dhuleshwar Meena: In view of the fact that due to financial difficulties all the States except Punjab have refused to introduce this scheme, may I know whether the Central Government is thinking of giving some financial assistance to the States so that they can introduce this scheme in the States; if so, up to what amount?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Now the situation has considerably changed and more and more States are showing greater appreciation of this scheme. The Central Government would provide technical guidance and meet 50 per cent of the cost of administration of the crop insurance scheme for the period of the Third Five Year Plan wherever it is introduced.

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: As the scheme is a Central subject, may I know whether the entire expenditure will be met by the Centre or shared between the respective States and the Centre; if so, in what way?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: As I said, the Centre will assist only up to 50 per cent plus the technical guidance. It concerns the Centre. Wherever it is proposed to be introduced, the experts have advised that it should be made compulsory, and as this comes under Entry 47 of List No. 1, a Central legislation is needed and that is being examined.

Shri Himmatsinhji: How do Government propose to ensure that the selective application of the scheme shall not be politically oriented?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: We have written to all the State Governments not in the sense of favouring any State or any particular region. We are anxious that it should be introduced in two or three States because they are examining it carefully. I do not think that there is any political risk involved or any favouritism can be shown anywhere.

Shri Paramasivan: What are the crops to be covered under this scheme?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: In Punjab it is going to be made applicable first to wheat and gram and amongst cash crops to cotton and sugarcane.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: As the hon. Minister stated that we are going to introduce it shortly, will he give us an idea as to at what stage the scheme is and what is the outline of the scheme?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The Punjab Government has accepted it. That is the first stage. They have suggested that it should be introduced in six districts and six blocks, that means one block in each district in the first year, then it should be increased in the next year in three other blocks and in the third year in another three blocks. After that they will examine how best it is working and on that basis they might think of extending it to other areas.

Shri Ranga: Will this be separate from the other scheme they have had for insurance against natural calamities? May I also know why it is that even though the Cabinet has not yet examined it, in the President's Address it was stated that legislation in regard to this matter was going to be introduced? Are we to understand that that particular Bill is also before the Cabinet and, if so, may I know when it is going to be introduced? We were assured that it was likely to be introduced in this session.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: As I said, it is under examination. We are shortly going to submit the proposal. A paper will be prepared for the approval of the Cabinet and after the Cabinet's approval, the Bill will be introduced.

Shri Ranga: What about the other part of the question regarding natural calamities?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Wherever crop insurance will come into operation, it is a protection against natural calamities. But as this is going to be a totally new scheme, you can say to that extent it might differ from the other insurance.

Shrimati Akkamma Devi: May I know whether the scheme will cover those crops which are damaged by late blight diseases for a number of years?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: As yet we have not received the proposal from

the Government of Madras. But in Nilgiris areas, that disease is in an epidemic form and whenever that is introduced in the Nilgiri areas, we will surely cover those crops.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अभी मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि पंजाब में गेहूं और चने की फसलों का इंश्योरेंस होगा । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि बिहार और बंगाल में कौन कौन सी चीजों की फसलों का इंश्योरेंस करने का विचार किया गया है ।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : अभी बिहार सरकार से इस के सम्बन्ध में कोई योजना नहीं आई है । जब योजना आयेगी तो बिहार सरकार खुद बतलायेगी कि वहां की स्थिति में किन किन फसलों का इंश्योरेंस करना जरूरी है । अगर माननीय सदस्य चाहें तो बिहार सरकार से कोई योजना भिजवा दें ।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know what sort of technical help will be provided to the various States and whether any proposal has come from any private insurance company for such type of insurance and if the answer is in the affirmative, what help the Government has promised to them?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: We have not received any offer from any private insurance company. This must be a Government insurance work. The L.I.C. is there in the field and it should examine it. It will require elaborate study and implementation because this is going to be the most difficult task. It is not so easy as the general insurance and other things.

श्री यु० सिं० चौधरी : जैसा कि सरकार के बयानों से पता लगता है पंजाब में फसलों का बीमा करने की योजना पर विचार हो रहा है । पंजाब सरकार ने भी विधान सभा में इस सम्बन्ध में बयान दिया है और कहा है कि इस को लागू करने के रास्ते में कुछ अड़चनें हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह अड़चनें केन्द्र की तरफ से हैं या और किन्हीं कारणों से हैं ।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : अड़चनें इस रूप में नहीं हैं । जैसा मैंने बतलाया विधान की धाराओं के मुताबिक अगर इंश्योरेंस के लिए दबाव डालना है तो केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से इस के सम्बन्ध में कानून बनना चाहिये । इस बात की जांच की जा रही है कि इस के सम्बन्ध में किस ढंग का विधेयक हम तैयार करें । उस की सारी रूपरेखा पर विचार किया जा रहा है । विशेषज्ञ लोग इस की जांच कर रहे हैं । वे जैसा फैसला करेंगे उस के अनुसार केबिनेट के लिये कागज तैयार किया जायेगा ।

श्री शिव नारायण: मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इंश्योरेंस स्कीम को सरकार एल० आई० सी० के कर्मचारियों द्वारा चलायेगी या प्राइवेट एजेन्सी के द्वारा, या वह अपनी एजेन्सी इस के लिए कायम करेगी ।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : असल में अभी यह देखना होगा कि प्राइवेट इंश्योरेंश कंपनीज अगले दिनों में कहां तक मुफीद साबित होंगी . . .

श्री शिव नारायण : क्या आप इसके लिये प्राइवेट एजेन्ट्स रक्खेंगे ।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : इस के बारे में विस्तृत ब्योरा बतलाया जायेगा जब बिल पेश होगा ।

Shri Krishnapal Singh: I would like to know if the Government propose to start the crop insurance by insuring orchards and fruit crop which is a valuable crop. I think they should make a start with orchards and fruit crop.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: That is a suggestion which might be examined.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: In view of the fact that nearly 20 per cent of the total food production is affected by

pests and also by the vagaries of monsoons, could not the Government think it desirable to take a bold step of introducing the scheme irrespective of the reluctances on the part of the State Governments? This is a national problem.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: There is no question of any resistance from any State Government.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Reluctance.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I discussed this matter with several State Government representatives and Chief Ministers including the ex-Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh. He was guite keen about introducing it. Since some risk is involved and an eloborate study is needed, therefore, there is some delay. But I might assure the hon. Member that we would not delay it for a longer time.

Shri Balakrishnan: Supposing the scheme is introduced in the whole of India, what would be the financial implications, and how much amount will each State have to spend, whether it would be beneficial to the ryots or it would be beneficial to the Insurance Corporation or to other such agencies?

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members should not start with suppositions and then seek answers to hypothetical questions during the Question Hour.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह स्कीम केवल पंजाब के ६ ब्लाक्स में ही शुरू की जाएगी या प्रोग के रूप में देश के अन्य भागों में भी शुरू की जायेगी ? यदि हां, तो कौन कौन से भागों में ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : देश के सभी राज्यों को इस के सम्बन्ध में सूचना दी गई थी । जिस राज्य की ओर से इस सम्बन्ध में योजना बन कर आयी है वहां पहले शुरू होगा, और राज्यों को भी इस के सम्बन्ध में राजी करने का यत्न किया जायेगा ।

Best Village

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*1218. { **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:** / **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any nation-wide competition for adjudging India's best village during 1963-64;

(b) if so, the name and location of the best village so adjudged; and

(c) the special features of the said village which led to this result and what prize has been given?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The selection will be made when results from all State Governments have been received.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: May I know whether there are any criteria for adjudging the best village of India at the national level, and what prize is proposed to be given to the best village during 1963-64?

Shri B. S. Murthy: The test will be the performance of the village in regard to agriculture in all its aspects, animal husbandry, irrigation, co-operation, promotion of panchayati raj and many other allied things.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Family planning too?

Shri B. S. Murthy: If there are people interested in that, that will also be taken up.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Formerly, the best village at the national level used to get Rs. 5,000 as prize, and at the State level Rs. 1,000 and at the district level Rs. 250. Due to the emergency, the cash prizes have been stopped, and a certificate of merit is being given at present.

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: May I know whether the same village which stood first once can also participate in the next chances, and if so, the broad features thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor?

Shri B. S. Murthy: Of course, there is no prohibition to the effect that a village which has once been a prize-winner is to be debarred for ever.

Shri Dhuleshwar Meena: May I know the names and number of the members of the adjudging committee which adjudges the best village?

Shri B. S. Murthy: First, we have got a committee at the block level, and then at the district level, at the State level and finally at the national level. At the national level, the Agriculture Ministry as well as our Ministry will have their voices, and two Members of Parliament are also co-opted to adjudge the best village. And in adjudging, sometimes, the pradhans of the special village under question may also be invited and a number of questions might be put to them.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: May I know whether the examining authorities at the national level will go round all the best villages which have won prizes at the State level and then decide or they will decide at Delhi only with the help of the papers that they have received?

Shri B. S. Murthy: In that case, the national level committee will have to be going on touring eternally. As I have stated, the committee at the block level will produce the results of adjudgment at the block level, and at the district level again there will be a committee which will adjudge the best from the district, and at the State level again, all the districts will compete, and the State level committee will adjudge the best village in the State, and at the national level, again, the national level committee will be there. I think the hon. Member also once participated in a committee like this.

Shri P. R. Patel: In adjudging the best village, are increase in literacy and increase in population taken into consideration?

Shri B. S. Murthy: As far as this is concerned, last year we awarded a prize as the best village....

Mr. Speaker: Is increase in population and increase in literacy taken into account?

Shri B. S. Murthy: Literacy is taken into account, but not population increase.

Shri Paliwal: The hon. Minister has given very meagre information about the special features which distinguish the best village. Everyone knows that it must have something to do with the co-operative performance, block development performance and so on, but we wanted to know something more specific about the village adjudged the best—what degree of performance in co-operative activities, block activities and something more.

Shri B. S. Murthy: That is what I wanted to say. About village Fatepur, the total cultivated area of the village is 2,032 acres. During the competition, the entire area was brought under irrigation. About 1,500 acres were already under irrigation. All farmers are using improved seeds and fertilisers. The total area is saturated with improved seeds. Green manuring was increased from 200 acres to 510 acres; plant protection measures were taken in 1328 acres....

Mr. Speaker: Not so long.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Like that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is there any proposal before Government to rename the best village selected at the national level as 'Jawahargram' or 'Sushil Kumar Gram'—I believe 'S.K.' stands for 'Sushil Kumar'; I am not sure—or confer the State award of Gram Ratna on the best village?

Mr. Speaker: They will consider it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is there any proposal at present?

Shri D. C. Sharma: 'Kamath Gram'.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri B. S. Murthy: No, Sir. The village is already known.

An Hon. Member: There is one known as Haripura.

श्री गुलशन : जो सुन्दर गांव चुनने के लिए सरकार के अधिकारी जाते हैं तो जो उस सुन्दर गांव के माथे पर काला दाग पिछड़े वर्गों की बस्ती का होता है, उसका भी ध्यान रखा जाता है ?

Shri B. S. Murthy: Yes, that is also taken into consideration.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार बतला सकती है कि बैस्ट गांव के चुनाव करने में किस स्टेंडर्ड को मेनटेन किया गया है ताकि हाउस मुतमैन हो सके कि ऐसा करने में निपोटिज्म और फेवरिटिज्म से काम नहीं लिया गया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस का तो उन्होंने जवाब दे दिया ।

Shri A. P. Sharma: The hon. Minister said that so many allied subjects would be taken into account in adjudging a village as the best village. Can he give a list of those subjects?

Shri B. S. Murthy: I have already enumerated them.

Wheat Prices

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*1219. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:** **Shri D. J. Naik:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether prices of wheat have gone down on account of formation of wheat zones; and

(b) if so, whether the agriculturists have suffered due to fall in wheat prices at the harvest time?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shinde): (a) As a result of the formation of wheat zones, the wholesale prices of wheat in the producing States of Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan have recorded a fall; those in Uttar Pradesh have either recorded a fall or remained steady.

(b) The present wholesale prices of wheat in all the areas are higher than those prevailing in the corresponding period of last year. There is no reason to concluded at present that agriculturists have suffered.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What is the incidence of fall recorded in the Punjab and specially in Delhi during this month or during the last fortnight?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): With regard to the incidence of fall, as far as the Punjab is concerned, as on the 25th April, in Abohar which is an important market the price per quintal has come down to Rs. 53|30; in Moga it has come down to Rs. 57|- per quintal and in Amritsar also to Rs. 57|- per quintal. In Delhi there has been a considerable fall. It has come down to Rs. 42|87 per quintal; per maund it will be Rs. 15|80 nP for the Dara variety.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is it not a fact that on account of this steep fall—I would call it a steep fall though he has given the figures for the 25th February. . . .

Mr. Speaker: April, he has said.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if on account of this steep fall the agriculturists are not bringing their wheat produce to the market; if so, what steps the Government is taking so that the agriculturists are encouraged to bring their produce to the market?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Swaran Singh): The fact that the price has fallen is due to the fact that there is market arrival. The price would not have fallen at

all until and unless agriculturists or growers brought wheat to the market.

Shri Lahri Singh: May I know whether it is under the consideration of the Government to fix the minimum price of wheat to ensure reasonable remuneration to the agriculturists for the cost of labour that they have put in?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The minimum support prices have already been fixed. For red wheat it is Rs. 13|- a maund; for the common white variety it is Rs. 14|- a maund and for the superior farm variety it is Rs. 15|- a maund. Even now the prices are much higher than the price prevailing at this time last year. Last year in April the index was 87·6; it went up to 120·9—of course, now taking the country as a whole it has come down to 113 . . (*Interruption*).

Shri Kapur Singh: But does he call Rs. 13|- a maund a fair price to the wheat grower?

Mr. Speaker: That might be a different question altogether and I can allow someone else to ask it.. ..(*Interruption*).

An Hon. Member: That might be last year, not this year . .(*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: But is this the manner that all Members should stand up and ask question. .(*Interruption*)?

Shri Kapur Singh: He says about the minimum price; we talk of fair prices. . . (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Will all Members please sit down? Shri Patel.

Shri P. R. Patel: The present price as also the support price have been given. I want to know whether the present prices are remunerative and whether there is any agency to see that the prices are remunerative or whether any survey has been made to prove that the present prices are remunerative to the agriculturists.

Shri A. M. Thomas: With regard to the remunerative nature of the present price; it is remunerative because, as I have said, the prices are much higher than the prices prevailing last year.

Shri P. R. Patel: I have asked about the agency.

Mr. Speaker: Let him answer it now. Again and again insistence is being placed on that point. It is not the minimum price that they want to know about; it is not the comparison that they require.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I say that having regard to the prevailing price level. In fact, in Madhya Pradesh it is even now Rs. 17|35 a maund; in the Punjab it comes to about Rs. 25|50 a maund and in Delhi alone it has come down to Rs. 15|80 a maund. So. it cannot be said that the present price level is not remunerative.

Shri Ranga: Question.

Shri A. M. Thomas: But apart from that aspect, with regard to the point that has been raised by the hon. Member, we are making some investigations, some surveys, as to the additional cost of production for wheat, rice and other things, and we will be taking suitable measures to see that the farmers get a remunerative price.

Shri Kapur Singh: Does the hon. Minister know anything about what it takes to produce wheat?

Mr. Speaker: I had not called him.

Shri Ranga: In view of the fact that the Punjab Government, which is also responsible as this Government I suppose, has itself suggested to this Government, and even through their public statements, that they do not consider the so-called fair price to be fair enough to the peasants and therefore they would like to have an increase made in it, would Government at least now reconsider their position and step up the scale of these fair prices that they are fixing and enforcing?

Shri Swaran Singh: This matter has to be viewed from two aspects. One

is the support price which has been announced, and which has been in the field for quite some time. It is quite interesting that no one raised this question, and in fact, every day the entire criticism was that the prices were ruling at a very high level.

Shri Ranga: That is from the other end.

Shri Swaran Singh: Throughout the country as a whole.

Shri Ranga: We were raising it all the time.

Shri Swaran Singh: I do not think you spared me at that time either. Therefore, one is the question of support price, which had been introduced a couple of years ago, maybe last year. I can understand a desire that there should be an upward revision of support prices. It is a matter which could be considered, but let us not forget that this support price has not yet been touched.

I would like to give further information to the House, that the Ministers in charge of food and agriculture, both of Punjab and Rajasthan are in touch with me, and they are likely to go into the market to make purchases to build their own stocks and the like, and the price at which they purchase need not be the floor price, because the floor price is a sort of undertaking that at that price Government will purchase, even the Central Government will. I have every reason to hope that the State Governments both of Punjab and Rajasthan will go into the market and make purchases to build up stocks. In making those purchases, they need not stick to the floor price which has been announced.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: Generally, our experience is this, that the prices fall down at the time of the harvest, and prices go up at the time of the sowing season. So, when after the formation of the wheat zones the price of wheat has fallen, may I know whether Government have thought of any mechanism or machinery to find out a solution so that the prices at the time of the harvest and sowing time do not fluctuate with a big gap.

Shri Swaran Singh: The obvious mechanism is to make purchases after the arrival of the crop if the prices tend to fall, and build stocks which can be off-loaded when the prices show a tendency to harden. This appears to be the only possible method.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: Is Government prepared to assure us that there will not be this wide fluctuation?

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : राजस्थान सरकार ने गेंहू का भाव १४, १६ या १८ रुपये प्रति मन किया हुआ है लेकिन वह उसके ऊपर ६ रुपये प्रति क्विंटल के भाव से प्राफिट लगा कर ज्यादा दाम पर बेचते हैं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह ६ रुपये प्रति क्विंटल के लाभ का शैडयूल केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा या राज्य सरकार द्वारा तय किया गया है?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : मैं समझता हूं कि यह बात ठीक नहीं है कि वह उस पर ६ रुपये का प्राफिट लगा कर बेचते हैं ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा: मंत्री महोदय वहां से रिपोर्ट मंगवा कर देख लें कि मैं सच कह रहा हूं या गलत कह रहा हूं ।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि पहले उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में जो पंजाब का गेंहूं जाता था, व्हीट जोन हो जाने के बाद वहां नहीं जाता है और इसलिए वहां पंजाब के गेंहूं की क़ीमत बढ़ गयी है जबकि वहां पंजाब के किसानों को उनके गेंहूं का दाम कम मिलता है

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : यह ठीक है लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि इम्पोर्टेड व्हीट की बिहार और यू० पी० में जितनी उनको जरूरत होगी, वह दिया जायगा और मैं समझता हूं कि इससे काफ़ी वहां लोगों को सहूलियत मिलेगी ।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : मैंने दूसरी बात पूछी थी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब अगली दफ़ा सही ।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether the Government of India have on any occasion tendered any advice to any State Government in respect of imposing a ban on inter-district movement of grains, and if so, with what objective; and may I know whether it is not a fact that such a ban has brought into the whole situation an element of compulsion compelling the farmers to sell at unremunerative prices?

Shri Swaran Singh: I do not think it is correct. We have to strike a balance. While there has to be a reasonable price to the grower we have also to ensure that there is not too much of a burden on the consumer. All these steps are taken from time to time. The situation is kept closely under watch. If there is a tendency either way corrective steps are taken and I hope they will be taken.

Shri Ranga: Most of the time you will favour rich consumers.

Mr. Speaker: Question Hour over. Shri P. K. Deo.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Assistance to States for Control on Foodgrain Distribution

*1220. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Ram Harakh Yadav:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to extend financial assistance to the States for strengthening their administrative machinery for successful enforcement of the scheme of strategic controls on foodgrain distribution;

(b) if so, what is the total amount of assistance to be given and how it would be distributed amongst the different States; and

(c) the outline of the scheme referred to in part (a) above in its final form?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir, for the proper enforcement of the foodgains dealers' licensing order and other control orders pertaining to foodgrains, sugar and gur.

(b) These details are under consideration in consultation with the State Governments.

(c) There is no separate scheme as such.

General Insurance Co-operative Societies

*1221. **Shri A. V. Raghavan:**
Shri Pottekkatt:

Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the study team to examine the working of the general insurance cooperative societies has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, what are its main recommendations?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) The study team on general insurance cooperatives has not yet submitted its report.

(b) Does not arise.

Derailment of Dehra Dun Express

*1222. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Gokaran Prasad:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Solanki:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that seven bogies of the Dehra Dun Express derailed near Bundki 54 miles from

Moradabad on the Moradabad-Nijibabad section of the Northern Railway on the 10th April, 1964;

(b) if so, the details of the accident and its causes; and

(c) the loss of life and property caused thereby?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At about 23·20 hours on 10-4-64, while 10 Down Doon Express was running between Bundki and Nagina stations on the Moradabad-Saharanpur double line section of Northern Railway, its engine and the following 7 bogies derailed at kilometre 1478|10. The last 5 bogies of the train remaind on the track.

The cause of the accident is under investigation by the Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, Lucknow.

(c) There was no loss of life. The approximate cost of damage to railway property was Rs. 74,200|-.

High Altitude Agricultural Farms

*1223. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any high altitude agricultural farms have been started in hilly and mountainous areas;

(b) if so, the extent and nature of farms so far started;

(c) whether the results so far achieved are available; and

(d) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (d). The Government have at present information in respect of one high altitude farm at Leh. The information about such farms in the States is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Permission to Railway Employees to contest Elections to Local Authority

*1224. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Solanki:
Shri Alvares:
Shri Nambiar:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Y. N. Singha:
Shri Indulal Yajnik:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Krishnapal Singh:
Shrimati Basant Kunwari:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Bade:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri P. K. Ghosh:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri P. R. Patel:
Shri Yogendra Jha:
Dr. M. S. Aney:
Shri Kashi Ram Gupta:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Koya:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shrimati Shashank Manjri:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Man Sing P. Patel:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shrimati Ganga Devi:
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri Krishna Deo Tripathi:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Prithvi Raj:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railway employees have at any time been permitted to contest elections to a local authority or hold seats therein;

(b) if so, the rules or instructions under which they could do so and

whether prior sanction of the competent authority was necessary for doing so;

(c) if not, the rules or instructions issued by the Railway Board under which they were forbidden to do so; and

(d) whether the prohibitory rule or instructions issued by the Railway Board were in force in 1957?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

(b) and (c). Under Rule 4(4) and proviso (iii) thereunder of the Railway Services (Conduct) Rules, 1956, and the earlier corresponding rule 23(4) of the old Conduct Rules as clarified under administrative instructions issued under Railway Board's letter No. E53GSI—1 dated 9-4-53, a Railway servant could take part in an election to a local body only with the prior approval of the competent authority.

(d) No; the discretionary power of the competent authority to permit a Railway servant to offer himself as a candidate for election to a local authority under proviso (iii) to Rule 4(4) of the Conduct Rules was withdrawn on 16-6-1960.

Trade Unions

*1225. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:** / **Shri Buta Singh:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Trade Unions recognized by his Ministry in each Railway Zone in India;

(b) their names and strength as on 1st April, 1963;

(c) the names of the Trade Unions formed on the Railways which are not yet recognized by the Ministry; and

(d) the broad principles on the basis of which recognition is granted by the Ministry?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The recognition of Unions in Zonal Railways is given by the General Managers concerned. A statement showing the number of Trade Unions recognised, their names and their strength as on 1st April, 1963 has been placed on the Table of the House.

(c) Government have no definite information. A statement showing names of some of the Unions that have come to notice has also been placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See No.* LT-2791/64].

(d) Broadly, the following are some of the more important conditions subject to which the General Managers of Zonal Railways may grant recognition to a Union:

(i) it must consist of a distinct class of railway employees and must not be formed on the basis of any caste, tribe or religious denomination or of any group within or section of such caste, tribe or religious denomination;

(ii) all railway employees of the same class must be eligible for membership;

(iii) it must be registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act;

(iv) its membership should not be less than 15 per cent of the total number of non-gazetted staff employed on the Railway concerned;

(v) it should not be sectional. Unions composed either of one category or a limited category of workers should not be recognised; and

(vi) it should not be, in the opinion of the Railway Administration, likely to

engage itself in subversive activities.

Purchase of Agricultural Commodities

*1226. { **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:** **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 155 on the 18th February, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the National Co-operative Development Corporation regarding the outright purchase by Marketing Societies of Agricultural commodities from farmers have since been examined by Government; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A specific scheme for outright purchases of agricultural produce by co-operative marketing societies was drawn up on the lines recommended by the National Co-operative Development Corporation. The scheme is under consideration of the Government and a final decision is likely to be taken shortly. Thereafter the scheme will be implemented.

Procurement Price of Rice

*1227. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:** **Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Madras have increased the procurement price of rice;

(b) if so, to what extent;

(c) whether it will have any effect in the deficit area; and

(d) if so, the efforts Government propose to make to stabilise the prices?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). The procurement prices of rice fixed by the Government of India in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Madras have been increased by Rs. 5.36 per quintal. The Orissa Government have increased the procurement prices of rice fixed by them by 81 naye paise per quintal.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Air Fares

*1228. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any criteria for fixing air fares for domestic air services in the country and if so, the nature thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that the air fares have been substantially increased on certain routes because of diversion and detours; and

(c) whether there is any move to review and rationalise the criteria for fixing air fares?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) The Air Transport Council was asked by Government to study the general problem of fares and freight rates to be charged on the air services operated by IAC and to draw up for the consideration of Government a set of principles, on the basis of which such fares and freight rates should be determined. The Committee submitted its report in 1957 and air fares on the domestic services are computed on the lines of the recommendations of the Council.

(b) Air fares were fixed on the lines of the recommendations of the Air Transport Council with effect from 15th June, 1958. They were revised in 1961 and again in 1963 because of increase in the cost of operations due *inter alia* to increase in fuel cost, wage bill etc. Fares are computed depending on the type of

aircraft used and the mileage of the sectors involved.

(c) No, Sir.

Agro-Industrial Labour Co-operatives

*1229. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to establish a network of Agro-Industrial Labour Co-operatives throughout the country; and

(b) if so, the brief outlines of the proposal?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scheme is still being processed. The outlines will be placed on the Table of the House after being finalized.

Sugar Marketing Board

*1230. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Firodia:
Shri M. G. Thengondar:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Rajdeo Singh:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 298 on the 25th February, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the matter in regard to setting up a Sugar Marketing Board before the next season to deal with the distribution of sugar for internal consumption as well as export has since been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government have decided to set up a Sugar Corporation.

Sandal Spike Disease

*1231. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Bishwanath Roy:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sandal wood worth rupees two crores is destroyed every year by the sandal spike disease which is spreading unchecked through the forests of Mysore, Madras and Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether an expert from F.A.O. had examined the causes of the disease in 1958-59;

(c) if so, what were his main recommendations; and

(d) how many of them were implemented?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Sandal spike disease is prevalent in many forest districts of Mysore and Madras States but not in Andhra Pradesh. The extent of damage caused to sandal wood is, however, not known.

(b) Yes, Sir. In 1959-60 (not 1958-59).

(c) In order to control the disease the expert recommended experimental work mainly under the three categories viz., (i) Diagnostic work, (ii) Transmission studies and (iii) Control measures.

(d) Experiments under the above three categories have been initiated at the Forest Research Laboratory, Bangalore and the work is in progress.

Students offering Agriculture and Veterinary Sciences

2531. **Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the University-wise number of students offering agriculture and

veterinary sciences from 1950-51 to 1962-63;

(b) whether the percentage has been very low as compared to the requirements of our developing economy;

(c) if so, the special steps taken to popularise and make these faculties attractive; and

(d) how many centres of higher studies and research exist for these faculties and where they are situated?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Two statements showing admissions made in agriculture and veterinary colleges from 1953-54 to 1962-63 are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2792/64]. Figures for 1950-51 to 1952-53 are not available.

(b) and (c). In 1955, the Government of India made a review of the requirements of trained personnel in the field of Agriculture. As a result of the steps taken since then by way of starting new colleges and expanding the existing ones the admission rate which was 1254 in 1953-54 increased to 7483 in 1962-63. In so far as veterinary education is concerned the admission has increased from 615 in 1953-54 to 1219 in 1962-63. This is expected to meet the Third and Fourth Plan requirements of graduates. For popularising and making the faculties attractive, the I.C.A.R. gives 250 scholarships of the value of Rs. 75 p.m. to bright students who join degree courses in these subjects. One hundred and ten fellowships ranging between Rs. 150 p.m. and Rs. 250 p.m. are also being given for post-graduate studies.

(d) There are 28 agricultural and 8 veterinary post-graduate institutions. Two lists giving the location of these institutions are appended as Annexures III and IV.

पोस्टल सुपरिंटेंडेंट और पोस्ट मास्टर

२५३२. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद** : क्या **डाक तथा तार** मंत्री १८ फरवरी, १९६४ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २९३ के उत्तर के सम्बंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डाक विभाग के सुपरिंटेंडेंटों और पोस्ट मास्टरों के पदों के एकीकरण के मामले पर लोक सेवा आयोग से परामर्श कर अंतिम निर्णय कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

डाक और तार विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री भगवती) : (क), (ख) तथा (ग). यह मामला अभी तक सरकार के विचाराधीन है और आशा है कि शीघ्र ही निर्णय ले लिया जाएगा ।

Kareli Railway Station

2533. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received from the Grain Merchants Association, Kareli, Madhya Pradesh as well as the people of the locality requesting that the time of stoppage of express, passenger and goods trains at Kareli Railway Station be increased; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). No representation appears to have been received recently requesting that the time of stoppage of Express, Passenger and Goods trains at Kareli Railway Station be increased.

2. However, a three minutes halt has been provided to each of the express and passenger trains stopping

at Kareli Station. This duration is considered adequate for the volume of traffic offe ing at the station.

3. Goods trains are normally not booked to stop at a station as a regular measure. Section and Tranship trains are, however, stopped at a station for a period which varies from day to day depending upon the quantum of loading/unloading and shunting to be performed.

Development of Horticulture

2534. Shri D. S. Patil: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money in the shape of loans and grants given to Maharashtra Government for horticulture during 1963-64;

(b) the amount utilised by the State during the same period; and

(c) the amount proposed to be given to that State for the purpose during 1964-65?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) A sum of Rs. 29.81 lakhs was provided as loan for horticultural development in Maharashtra State during 1963-64.

(b) A sum of Rs. 20 lakhs is estimated to be utilised during 1963-64.

(c) A sum of Rs. 24 lakhs has been provided as loan during 1964-65.

Jersey Bulls

2535. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to supply to each District Headquarters in Mysore State semen from Jersey bulls located at Bangalore; and

(b) when they will be able to supply it to every District Headquarters in the country as a whole?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to supply Jersey semen to each District Headquarters either in Mysore or other States. However, from the Artificial Insemination Centre at Bangalore demands for Jersey semen received from the Government of Mysore and other State Governments are met, as far as possible.

Hybrid Jowar Seed

2536. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have produced any hybrid jowar seeds;

(b) what is the increased yield given by hybrid jowar over ordinary jowar seeds; and

(c) the steps taken to popularise the hybrid jowar seeds?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) Seven hybrids tested on a field scale in Madras State have given yield increases varying between 27.7 to 39.0 per cent over the local variety.

(c) Does not arise, as the hybrids are still under trial.

Agricultural Research

2537. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether research, both fundamental and applied is being carried on in the new Agricultural Universities; and

(b) whether promotions are given to agricultural research workers who have achieved worthwhile results irrespective of their age and seniority?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes. However, in the case of Udaipur University in Rajasthan, the University will be handling only fundamental research for the present. The intention of the

State Government is to ultimately transfer applied research as well to the University as the University develops further and is in a position to take up this responsibility.

(b) A merit promotion scheme for this purpose has been introduced by the Government of India in the Central Research Institutes. A copy of the scheme has also been circulated to the State Governments.

Research on Bananas

2538. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have carried on research on the varieties of bananas with a view to find out which are most suitable for export market; and

(b) whether the result of such research would be published in readable small pamphlets and distributed to farmers?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research initiated a comprehensive coordinated research programme in 1949 on the improvement of banana. One of the main programmes of work under this project related to varietal trials with a view to find out the most suitable varieties for Indian markets and also study the performance of these varieties in comparison to international trade varieties like the 'Gross Michel'.

The Indian Basrai variety has already figured in the export trade and is being exported to Persian Gulf, Italy and Russia.

(b) The results on banana research are published in bulletins and pamphlets issued by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the Extension Directorate of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

Cooperative Movement

2539. Shri D. S. Patil: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any loan or aid was given by the Centre to the Government of Maharashtra during 1963-64 to gear up Cooperative Movement;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total amount proposed to be given to the State during 1964-65?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2739/64].

(c) This will be worked out on receipt of details of provisions included in the State Budget under different schemes.

लखनऊ-बरेली सेक्शन पर रेलवे प्लेटफार्म

२५४०. **श्री गोकरन प्रसाद :**
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के लखनऊ-बरेली सैक्शन के कुछ स्टेशनों पर प्लेटफार्म नहीं हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार वहां प्लेटफार्म बनाने का है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) लखनऊ-बरेली खण्ड के सभी स्टेशनों पर प्लेटफाम हैं ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

बरई जलालपुर स्टेशन

२५४१. **श्री गोकरन प्रसाद :**
श्री ओंकार लाल बरवा :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे की लखनऊ-बरेली लाइन पर बरई जलालपुर स्टेशन के लिये किसानों की जमीन अर्जित की गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उस जमीन का मुआवजा उन किसानों को दिया गया और यदि नहीं, तो इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई अथवा करने का विचार है ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि उस जमीन का लगान अब भी उन किसानों को देना पड़ रहा है और यदि हां, तो क्यों ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जिन लोगों की जमीन ले ली गयी है उन्हें मुआवजा देने के लिए रेलवे ने ३१-३-५९ को डिप्टी कमिश्नर, सीतापुर के पास ६९०६ रु० ७५ न०पै० जमा कर दिये हैं ।

(ग) रेलवे को इसकी जानकारी नहीं है ।

Season Tickets

2542. Dr. Kohor: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are differences in fares for passengers who travel with season tickets to and from suburban areas of 'A' Class cities of Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay; and

(b) if so, the reason therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). Historically, owing to the special circumstances obtaining, suburban services had been first developed at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. The third class monthly season tickets at these places are charged at special basis. The cost of these third class monthly season tickets, when equated to the present day single journey mail fares and rounded off, works out to 11 to 18 such fares, for different distances up to 30 kilometres. Beyond this distance, the equivalent number of single journey fares works out to between 9 and 12.

In the case of Delhi and all other cities, the third class monthly season ticket fare is on a different basis related to the basis of single fares as they were in 1948. In terms of the present day third class single journey mail fares, the monthly season ticket fare works out to between 17 and 19, up to 30 kilometres. Beyond 30 kilometres, it works out to 18 single journey fares.

Trains between Jabalpur and Itarsi

2543. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that since 1st October 1963 passenger trains between Jabalpur and Itarsi (Central Railway) have been almost always unpunctual and running inordinately late;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Except for 389 Dn Nagpur-Allahabad Passenger the performance of other passenger trains on the Jabalpur-Itarsi section has shown comparative improvement from October, 1963 onwards.

(b) The main factors which affect the punctuality performance of the trains on this section are the heavy

movement of Goods, traffic on this single line saturated section and the large number of line capacity works including doubling in progress on the section.

(c) Every effort is being made to ensure the punctual running of trains on the section. With this end in view, Nos. 389 Dn and 390 Up Passenger trains which were running between Nagpur and Allahabad prior to 1-4-1964 have from that date been bifurcated into two trains—one between Allahabad and Itarsi and other between Itarsi and Nagpur. One completion of doubling of the section it is expected there will be an appreciable improvement in the position.

Regional Forest Research Institute at Jabalpur

2544. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to establish a Regional Forest Research Institute at Jabalpur in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the money likely to be spent on it; and

(c) the time by which it will start functioning?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) There is a proposal to set up one Regional Forest Research Centre at Jabalpur. No final decision has so far been taken in the matter. The proposal is being examined.

(b) About Rs. 25 lakhs.

(c) No date has so far been fixed for its commencing to function.

Katakhal-Lalabazar Railway

2545. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri N. R. Laskar:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the nature of the decision taken on the question of taking over of the Katakhal-Lalabazar Railway line, the date of option for purchase of which was 31st March, 1964.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): The option to purchase, which fell due on 31-3-1964, was not exercised as it was observed, on detailed examination, that the purchase would not be justified. It may be added that this Railway is already being worked by the Government through the agency of Northeast Frontier Railway, and all the essential standards associated with the working of Indian Government Railways are observed on this Railway.

Road Construction Equipment

2546. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any central organisation to hold charge of the pool of equipment for road construction from which different agencies could draw the enquipments; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Complaints

2547. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received through various complaint books during 1963 in Gorakhpur and Sonepur Divisions of the North Eastern Railway;

(b) the number of complaints out of those found genuine on which necessary action was taken by the Railway Administration and of those

which were found to be baseless, and

(c) the time generally taken in the disposal of a complaint?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 772 complaints were received through various complaint books in 1963 in Gonda and Sonepur Districts of the Railway (Gorakhpur lies in Gonda District).

(b) Out of 772 complaints, 464 cases were found genuine on which action was taken by the railway. The remaining 308 cases were found to be baseless.

(c) Time generally taken in disposal of ordinary cases of complaints is 15 days. Where complaints necessitate confronted enquiries, it takes about 45 days to dispose of a complaint.

Quarters for Railway Employees in Gorakhpur

2548. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state

(a) the number of quarters at present in Gorakhpur for the employees of the North Eastern Railway;

(b) the number of employees who have not been allotted quarters so far;

(c) the number of Scheduled Caste employees among the present occupants of the quarters; and

(d) when the shortage of quarters is likely to be removed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (d). It is not practicable for the Railways to provide housing accommodation for all the staff within the limited resources available to them. At smaller way-side stations, where rented accommodation by private enterprise is not available, Railways try to provide accommodation to as many staff as possible. At other stations, Railways endeavour to provide accommodation to such of the categories of the essential staff who are required to live close to their place of work and who are likely to be called on duty at any time. At Gorakhpur, which is an important town, there are 4,921 essential staff and 15,535 non-essential staff and the Railway have provided accommodation for 3,090 employees most of whom are of the essential category including 151 Scheduled Caste employees. More quarters are being added every year as funds become available.

Village Volunteer Force

2549. { Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: / Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state the number of persons enlisted in the village Volunteer Force State-wise upto 31st January, 1964?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): A statement showing (State-wise) the number of persons enrolled in the Village Volunteer Force upto 31st January, 1964, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2794/64].

Fair Price Shops

2550. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of fair price shops which have been opened in Uttar Pradesh so far;

(b) the number of consumer Co-operative Societies opened so far; and

(c) how long the fair price shops will continue?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) 11,138.

(b) 1,430.

(c) As long as their continuance is considered necessary.

Government Accommodation for Railway Employees in Delhi

2551. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a long waiting list of railway employees in Delhi who have applied for Government accommodation; and

(b) if so, the date of the earliest application which is still pending, and the number of total applications for allotment of Government accommodation to-date in Delhi?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b)	Class III		Class IV	
	Non-Essential	Essential.	Non-Essential	Essential.
(i) Date of last application which is still pending.	14-5-1949	2-11-61	29-9-53	30-9-
(ii) No. of applications registered as on 12-3-64 in Delhi area.	5816	776	1739	7403

Arrival and Departure of Trains to and from Dibrugarh

2552. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations from the Eastern Assam Chamber of Commerce, Dibrugarh and other Organisations of the area about the shortage of IIIrd class sleeper berths allotted to Dibrugarh for through booking in 8 Dn/1 Dn Ex. Dibrugarh town and about odd timings of arrival and departure of trains at and from Dibrugarh; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Yes, a representation was received from the Eastern Assam Chamber of Commerce. Dibrugarh and has been considered.

At present, a quota of 2 sleeper berths and 7 seats in third class has been allotted to Dibrugarh station by 1 Dn/8 Dn Mails. Due to limited accommodation available on the trains in question, it has not been found possible to enhance the existing quota.

As regards the arrival and departure timings of 7/8 South Bank Mails at and from Dibrugarh Town, the suggestions of the Eastern Assam Chamber of Commerce are that No. 7 Mail should reach Dibrugarh Town at about 6.00 hours and 8 Mail leave there at about 22.30 hours.

Prior to 1-4-1964, No. 7 South Bank Mail was scheduled to arrive Dibrugarh Town at 3.15 hours and No. 8 Mail used to leave there at 1.35 hours. With effect from 1-4-1964, No. 8 Mail is scheduled to leave Dibrugarh Town at 23.35 hours which more or less meets the suggestion of the Chamber. No. 7 Mail is scheduled to arrive Dibrugarh Town at 1.35 hours and it is not feasible to bring the train into Dibrugarh Town at about 6.00 hours as suggested because in that case, this train will have to be started about 4 hours 30 minutes later from Gauhati and will run during night on the Lumding-Mariani section where running of passenger carrying trains during night is not permissible due to security reasons. Besides, this will involve long waiting of about 5 hours 20 minutes (instead of 50 minutes as

at present) at Gauhati for through passengers arriving there by 2 Up Avadh Tirhut Mail and desirous of travelling onwards by No. 7 South Bank Mail.

National Sugar Mill, Ahmedpur

2553. **Dr. Saradish Roy:**
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Dr. Ranen Sen:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal have made any proposal to the Central Government to take over the National Sugar Mills, Ahmedpur (West Bengal); and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is receiving attention.

मैसूर राज्य में चीनी के कारखाने

२५५४. **श्री वीरप्पा** : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मैसूर राज्य को चीनी के कारखाने के लाइसेंस देने का वायदा किया था परन्तु अब तक इस बारे में कोई अंतिम निर्णय नहीं किया गया है ; और

(ख) राज्य सरकार को चीनी का कारखाना खोलने का लाइसेंस कब दिया जायेगा ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अ० म० थामस) : (क) और (ख). शर्करा कारखाने स्थापित करने के लिये लाइसेंस आवेदकों को दिये जाते हैं न कि राज्य सरकारों को । मैसूर सरकार को कोई वचन देने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता । मैसूर राज्य के आवेदकों से प्राप्त आवेदन-पत्रों पर अन्य राज्यों के आवेदकों से प्राप्त आवेदन पत्रों के साथ विचार हो रहा है ।

Land under Cultivation

2555. **Shri Maheswar Naik:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the total land available for cultivation in the country;

(b) the land actually under cultivation;

(c) how much of it is provided with irrigation facilities; and

(d) the time by which full irrigation is expected to be provided?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). No detailed surveys have been carried out to determine the extent of land included under the category 'culturable wastes' and 'land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves' which can be easily brought under cultivation. However, on the basis of available information for the year 1960-61, the total land available for cultivation and the area of land under actual cultivation are tentatively estimated at 444.6 million acres and 356.1 million acres respectively.

(c) 60·2 million acres.

(d) According to preliminary estimates the ultimate irrigation potential from major and medium schemes is roughly of the order of 112 million acres (gross) and from minor irrigation it is of the order of 75 million acres (gross).

It is not at present possible to estimate when this irrigation potential will be achieved.

Contracts for Sugar Export

2556. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether two separate contracts for the export of two lakh and one lakh metric tons of sugar were concluded with a foreign firm during 1963 on price linking basis with London Daily Price;

(b) if so, the dates of agreement;

(c) the pricing periods of these contracts;

(d) the average price worked out in each case on the basis of London Daily Price without taking into account any sort of allowance admissible under the contracts; and

(e) the difference in average prices of these contracts?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d).

	Contract for 2 lakh tonnes	Contract for 1 lakh tonnes
1. Date of signing	20-10-62	25-11-62
2. Pricing period	24-10-62 to 30-6-63	31-7-62 to 30-6-63
3. Average L.D.P.	£ 54-13-5 per metric ton	£ 47-5-6 per metric ton
(e)	£ 7-7-11 per metric ton.	

Rupar-Nangal Dam Section

2557. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 788 on the 3rd March, 1964 and sate:

(a) whether any discussion with the Punjab Government has been held for cancellation of the agreement regarding the working of the Rupar-Nangal Dam section on the Northern Railway; and

(b) the decision taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The question of taking over the line before the expiry of the present agreement, is still under examination and no discussion has yet been held with the Punjab Government.

Agricultural Research Review Team

2558. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 152 on the 18th February, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the Agricultural Research Review Team has since submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the main findings and recommendations of the Team?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) The main recommendations of the Team are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2795/64].

Special Stamps

2559. { **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:** / **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

Will the Minister of **Posts and Telegraphs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 161 on the 18th February, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the list of social reformers and renowned musicians on whom a special series of stamps are to be issued has since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) No, Sir, as the current year's programme for bringing out new issues of postage stamps is already full.

(b) Does not arise.

भारत कृषक समाज

२५६०. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :** क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत कृषक समाज के अन्दर महिला कृषक समाज नाम की कोई संस्था है ;

(ख) यदि हां तो क्या यह सच है कि सरकार उसको प्रतिवर्ष १२००० रुपया का अनुदान देती है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार अपने दिए हुए अनुदान के रुपये का लेखा उनसे मांगती है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने इस संस्था द्वारा कृषक महिलाओं के लिए किये गये कार्य का मूल्यांकन किया है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) यद्यपि भारतीय ग्रामीण महिला संघ की स्थापना भारत कृषक समाज के तत्वावधान में हुई थी परन्तु इसका अपना एक अलग संविधान है ; कार्यालय तथा अन्तरंग सभा आदि भी अलग हैं ।

(ख) संगठन तथा प्रदर्शनियों और विचारगोष्ठियों के आयोजन आदि पर आने वाले खर्च को पूरा करने के लिए भारतीय ग्रामीण महिला संघ को शुरू से ले कर अब तक निम्न उत्पादन दिए गए हैं :—

	रुपए
१९५७–५८	१०,०००
१९६२–६३	१०,०००

(ग) जी हां ।

(घ) जी नहीं ।

Railway Passes

2561. Shri A. S. Saigal: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the number of Railway Passes allowed in a year to Government servants working in the Railway Board's office and other Railway offices and drawing a salary of Rs. 500 p. m. or less?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): A statement is laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2796/64].

Ban on Export of Milch Cattle

2562. Shri Subodh Hansda: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Punjab Government propose to ban the export of milch cattle to other States;

(b) if so, the reason therefor; and

(c) whether there is any plan to meet the demand of other States after its enforcement?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (c). The Government of Punjab do not propose to ban the export of milch cattle to other States altogether. With a view, however to preventing the depletion of good quality cattle from breeding tracts in the State. the State Government have introduced a Bill in the State Legislature to regulate the movement of milch cattle to other States under a permit system. The requirements of other States will continue to be met.

Primary Marketing Societies

2563. { **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:** / **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Primary marketing societies set up so far during 1963-64, State-wise; and

(b) the number of societies that are to be set up during 1964-65, Statewise?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) The number of marketing societies set up during the year 1963-64 was 89.*

(b) The number of marketing societies proposed to be set up during 1964-65 is 92.*

A statement showing the state-wise break up of the above figures is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2800/64].

Agricultural Commodities Advisory Committee

2564. { **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:** / **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 286 on the 25th February, 1964 and state:

(a) whether any final decision has since been taken in regard to the setting up of an Agricultural Commodities Advisory Committee; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Development of Dairy Industry

2565. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:** / **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 301 on the 25th February, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the recommendations made in the Conference of Dairy Experts for development of dairy industry in the country have since been examined by Government; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

Accommodation for P & T Employees

2566. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of **Posts and Telegraphs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Posts and Telegraphs employees in Uttar Pradesh who have been provided with Government residential accommodation as on the 31st January, 1964;

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*Information from the States of Mysore and J & K is still awaited which will be supplied as soon as received.

(b) the amount set apart for this purpose during 1962-63 and the amount actually spent; and

(c) the amount allotted for the said purpose during 1963-64 and 1964-65?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) 2134.

	Rs.
(b)(i) Amount set apart during 1962-63 . . .	3,40,000
(ii) Amount actually spent in 1962-63 . . .	4,74,166
(c) (i) 1963-64	4,41,800
(ii) 1964-65	3,24,000

दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन

२५६७. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन पर काफी संख्या में पारसल पड़े रहते हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन के सुपरिन्टेण्डेण्ट ने सुरक्षा सैनिकों को हटा दिया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो १९६१ से १९६४ के दौरान दिल्ली से भेजा गया और बाहर से दिल्ली आया जो सामान चोरी गया उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) मुआवजे के रूप में सरकार को कितना धन देना पड़ा ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी) : (क) दिल्ली स्टेशन पर आवक, आवक और परगामी पार्सलों के भारी यातायात के कारण कुछ पार्सल अनिवार्यतः प्लेटफार्म पर रखे रह जाते हैं, लेकिन बड़ा पार्सलों का जमाव नहीं होता।

(ख) पार्सल सम्बन्धी काम के पुनर्गठन के फलस्वरूप कुछ प्लेटफार्मों से सुरक्षा कर्मचारियों को हटा लिया गया ।

(ग) रेलवे सुरक्षा दल द्वारा दर्ज मामलों के अनुसार चुराये गये पार्सलों का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :—

१९६१ में—एक गांठ, दो बण्डल, दो पैकेज और एक टोकरी ।

१९६२ में—एक टीन मिठाई एक मुहरबन्द ट्रंक, दो डनलप मोटर टायर, एक बक्स, एक पार्सल, दो गांठें और एक हैंडलूम कपड़े का पैकेज ।

१९६३ में—एक पार्सल, दो बण्डल, दो बक्से और एक पैकेज से जूते चराये गये ।

१९६४ में—दो पार्सल ।

(घ) ऊपर (ग) में बताये गये पार्सलों की चोरी के कारण क्षतिपूर्ति के रूप में किये गये भुगतान का विवरण तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

Development of Cooperative Sector

2568. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the advice given on behalf of the Central Government and the Reserve Bank of India to Bihar State to improve the position of cooperative sector in the field of credit supply, marketing farming, housing, training of personnel and consumers movement and for de-officialising the cooperative movement from time to time.

(b) to what extent the State Government has acted up to this advice;

(c) whether any demand has been made by State Government for improving the cooperative movement;

(d) to what extent the Central Government and the Reserve Bank of India have been able to meet the requirement of State Government; and

(e) the specific reasons for the State Government for not complying with the advice of the Central Government and the Reserve Bank of India and for the later for not complying with the demand of the former?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development dnd Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2797/64].

(c) and (d). The normal demand of the State Government and the amount sanctioned under the plan schemes during the last four years are as under:

	Outlay proposed by the State Govt. of Bihar.	Outlay recommended by the Working Group.	Outlay finally approved by the Planning Commission
61—62 .	130·18 lakhs.	67·18 lakhs.	60·96 lakhs.
62—63 .	77·69 ,,	89·10 ,,	77·70 ,,
63—64 .	50·00 ,,	77·00 ,,	77·00 ,,
64—65 .	93·84 ,,	64·00 ,,	55·00 ,,

During 1963-64 the State Government proposed to allocate Rs. 50 lakhs only but they were prevailed upon to increase the allocation and ultimately they agreed to provide Rs. 77 lakhs.

Apart from the normal Plan provision indicated above, the State Government demanded an amount of Rs. 61.66 lakhs under the special scheme for the development of the cooperative movement in eastern States. After a careful consideration of the demand, an outlay of Rs. 32.13 lakhs was approved under the special scheme for 1963-64.

With regard to the movement of consumers' cooperatives, the State Government demanded that the allotment of 12 wholesale stores and 240 primary stores be increased to 18 wholesale stores and 360 primary stores with corresponding increase in the financial assistance. This was not agreed to because the additional wholesale stores and the primary stores were not likely to be viable.

(e) During discussions held from time to time the State officials have all along agreed in principle with the suggestions made by the Centre, but they have just not implemented them for reasons best known to them. As the movement is very weak in Bihar, the demands of the State Government, as and when received, are considered sympathetically and there has been no specific grievance as such from the State that the Central Government or the Reserve Bank have not complied with their demands. The question therefore of giving specific reasons for the Central Government or Reserve Bank not complying with demand of the State does not arise.

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना

२५६६. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
श्री बड़े :

क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री १० दिसम्बर, १९६३ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ४७९ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के पास बचे हुए खराब मक्खन में से कितना घी बनाया गया ; और

(ख) उसे निपटाने के लिये क्या प्रयत्न किये गये ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अ० म० थामस) : (क) बचे हुए खराब मक्खन से तैयार किये गये घी के ३०४२ टिनों में से (जिनमें से प्रत्येक का वजन १७ किलोग्राम है) २,८५५ टिन बेच दिये गये हैं । केवल १८७ टिन बाकी हैं ।

(ख) घी उन व्यक्तियों को बेचा जाता है जो उसमें खरीदने के इच्छुक हों ।

Earthquake Tremors

2570. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an earthquake tremor of severe intensity was experienced at Darjeeling at 4.30 A.M. on the 28th March, 1964;

(b) whether tremors of moderate intensity were also felt at Jalpaiguri, Filaguri and Cooch-Behar; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the loss of life and property, if any?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) to (c). An earthquake tremor of moderate intensity was felt at Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Siliguri and Cooch-Behar at 04 hours 34 minutes I.S.T., on the 28th March, 1964. The epicentre of the earthquake was near latitude 27 1|2 degree North and longitude 89½ degree East, in West Bhutan.

There had been no report of any loss of life or damage to property due to this earthquake.

Agricultural Cess

2571. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the money collected by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research durig 1963-64 by way of agriculture cess;

(b) the money spent out of tnis on the staff at the headquarters; and

(c) the money spent on research and other schemes?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). A statement giving the information required is as under:

STATEMENT

Receipts		Expenditure	
	Rs.		*Rs.*
1963-64		1963-64	
(i) Receipts from Agricultural Produce Cess .	65,28,700	(i) Expenditure on administrative staff at the Headquarters . . .	9,13,100
(ii) Other income	16,66,000	(ii) Expenditure on Research and other Schemes including technical staff. .	55,74,900
TOTAL . .	81,94,700	TOTAL . . .	64,88,000

हैदराबाद में टीन के डिब्बों में बन्द फलों के रस का कारखाना

२५७२. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह ठीक है कि टीन के डिब्बों में बन्द फलों के रस के लिये हैदराबाद में एक कारखाना बनाया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब, किसकी सहायता से और उस पर कितना खर्च होगा ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अ० म० थामस) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) कारखाने का भवन तैयार हो रहा है । यह पता नहीं कि वह कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा । पता चला है कि इस कारखाने के लिये हंगरी के कोमपलेक्स नामक एक उद्योग से लगभग ४ लाख रुपये की लागत की मशीनों का आयात हुआ है । इस बात का भी पता नहीं है कि इस कारखाने पर कुल कितना रुपया व्यय होने की संभावना है ।

निज़ामाबाद रेलवे स्टेशन

२५७३. **श्री रामसेवक यादव :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें निज़ामाबाद के बीड़ी निर्माता तथा तम्बाकू व्यापारी संघ से इस आशय का अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है कि निज़ामाबाद रेलवे स्टेशन पर दैनिक बुकिंग की सुविधा की व्यवस्था की जाए ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) माल गोदाम में अस्थायी तौर पर बहुत अधिक माल जमा हो जाने के कारण बुकिंग के लिए प्रति दिन माल लेने में कुछ कठिनाई हो गयी थी । जमा माल निकाल दिया गया है और बुकिंग के लिये अब माल प्रतिदिन लिया जा रहा है ।

Rehabilitation of displaced persons from Haldia Port

2574. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri P. C. Barman:

Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) how far the development work of the 200 acres of land for the rehabilitation of the displaced persons from Haldia Port site has progressed;

(b) how the development cost is going to be met;

(c) when the land is expected to be ready for distribution; and

(d) whether tube-wells, schools, markets and other necessary facilities will be available there?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (d). It has been ascertained from the State Government who are making the necessary arrangements that out of about 1800 plots to be provided for housing purposes, about 400 plots will be ready by the end of this month.

The total cost of development of the rehabilitation site has been assessed at Rs. 8,30,700. The Calcutta Port Commissioners have agreed to share the cost on a 50:50 basis with the West Bengal Government.

The State Government have stated that a layout plan for the rehabilitation scheme has been drawn up and that sufficient land has been set apart for tanks, roads, parks, playgrounds, schools, markets, health centres etc. Steps are being taken by the State Government to sink a number of tubewells in the area.

Haldia Railway Line

2575. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri P. C. Barman:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work of Haldia railway line has commenced;

(b) if so, whether the location and nomenclature of the railway stations between Panchkura and Haldia have been settled;

(c) whether any complaints have been received about the nomenclature of the railway stations; and

(d) if so, what is going to be done in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes. Construction of this line was sanctioned on 31-1-1963.

(b) The locations and names of railway stations between Panchkura and Haldia have been almost settled. The proposed names of the stations are as follows:—

Raghunathbari; Padampur; Tamluk; Keshabpur; Mahishadal; Govindapur; Sutahata; Durgachak; and Haldia.

(c) and (d). Representations for renaming 'Padampur' and 'Raghunathbari' as 'Raigoda' and 'Khandakhola' respectively have been received. The matter is at present under examination, and the names to be finally adopted will be decided in consultation with the West Bengal Government.

Air Service to Bhakra Nangal

2576. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 407 on the 3rd March, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the scheme to start air service to Bhakra-Nangal has been finalised; and

(b) if so, when it will be implemented?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). The Corporation have no proposal at present to start an air service to Bhakra-Nangal.

Vending Contracts on Northern Railway

2577. **Shri Gulshan:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that vending contracts are allotted to contractors on the Northern Railway on a specific condition that the contractors will not sublet the whole or part of the contract;

(b) what checks have been enforced to see that the contracts are not sublet by the contractors?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) The more important of the measures to prevent subletting of vending contracts are given below:

(i) Inclusion in the agreements with the contractors of a clause prohibiting subletting and laying down that contracts will be terminated in proved cases of subletting.

(ii) Periodical inspections by Officers as well as non-gazetted Inspectorial staff of contractors' arrangements including their records.

(iii) Local check by Station Masters in regard to personal attention to day-to?day work being paid by the contractors.

(iv) Detailed enquiry into any complaint of subletting and in proven cases, immediate termination of the contract.

Rest House at Ahmedabad for R.M.S. Employees

2578. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Posts and Telegraphs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sorters and van peons of RMS (P&T) coming

on duty to Ahmedabad by Bhavnagar mail (RJ-7 Section) and by Saurashtra Mail (RJ-2 Section) have no rest house to take rest at Ahmedabad and that they are required to stay overnight sleeping on Railway Platforms and on RMS hand trucks;

(b) whether the P&T Department propose to construct a rest house for them in the vicinity of railway station; and

(c) if so, when the rest house is expected to be ready?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) No. Rest House facilities for sorters and van peons coming to Ahmedabad by the Bhavnagar Mail (RJ-7 Section) are available in the Rest House for J-4 Section which is located in a rented building near Ahmedabad Metre Gauge Station. The sorters and van peons coming by the Saurashtra Mail (RJ-2 Section) are permitted, since long, to take rest in the mail office.

(b) and (c). The construction of a Building for RMS in the vicinity of Ahmedabad Board Gauge Station is in progress and is expected to be completed by June 1964. Rest House facilities for the staff will be provided in this building.

A proposal for constructing a separate building for the Rest House is also under consideration.

मुरैना स्टेशन

२५७९. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री बड़े :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जनता की ओर से इस आशय के कुछ अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं कि पंजाब मेल मुरैना स्टेशन (मध्य प्रदेश) पर नियमित रूप से खड़ी हुआ करे ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या तिक्रिया है ?

रेलवे मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) मुरैना स्टेशन पर ५ डाउन और ६ अप पंजाब मेल गाड़ि यों को ठहराने के लिये यातायात सम्बन्धी औचित्य नहीं है ।

Panchayati Raj Institutions

2580. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur. Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether various studies have revealed that there is no substantial devolution of power and resources for Panchayati Raj institutions except in Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to see that certain minimum standard is adopted by all the State Governments?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b). The studies have revealed that within the framework of the legislations enacted in the States, the devolution of powers and resources on Panchayati Raj institutions varies from State to State. The matter is kept under constant review in consultation with the State Governments, with a view to improving the position wherever necessary.

Delhi-Calcutta Teleprinter Line

2581. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Posts and Telegraphs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi-Calcutta teleprinter circuits of the Posts and Telegraphs Department

remained suspended from April 3 to 6, 1964;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in this connection the New Delhi Office of a public undertaking was requested to surrender their teleprinter line to Calcutta on April 3, 1964 for only 15 minutes for making some modifications in the Posts & Telegraphs Department Teleprinter Circuits but the work on the latter could not be resumed till 4 days thereafter; and

(c) what was the cause of the break-down and the delay in carrying out the modifications?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) No, the circuits did not remain completely suspended. There were however, intermittent disturbances on some circuits on the Delhi-Culcutta route during this period due to certain faults.

(b) For effecting certain technical modifications required to conform to international standards, some subscribers were asked to stop working for a short period on 3-4-64. This work did not cause any long interruptions. Interruptions to certain circuits were due to causes mentioned in (a) above. It is not correct that they remained closed for 4 days for carrying out the technical modifications.

(c) There was no breakdown nor any delay in carrying out the modifications.

Seed Farms

2582. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the total amount given to Punjab Government for setting up of seed farms during the years 1963-64 and 1964-65 so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): Under the revised procedure introduced from 1958-59, the Central financial assistance for the State Plan Schemes is released to the States under the main Heads of Development and not for individual scheme or group of schemes. As such, it is not possible to indicate the Central assistance released to the Government of Punjab for "Seed Farms" separately. However, Central assistance amounting to Rs. 159.28 lakhs was paid to the State Government during the year 1963-64 under the major Head of Development "Agricultural Production" which includes Seeds Farms.

No Central financial assistance has been released so far to the State Government for State Plan Schemes during the current financial year, 1964-65, and the matter is under consideration of the Government of India.

Assistant Station Masters in Delhi And Ferozepur Divisions

2583. Shri Bade:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Assistant Station Masters in Delhi and Ferozepur Divisions have been placed senior to those who migrated from the various Divisions of the late N.W. Railway now in Pakistan;

(b) if so, whether the overall seniority lists maintained by the N. Rly. Headquarters Office have been ignored;

(c) whether the Ministry has received any complaints from the adversely affected staff; and

(d) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No.

(b) No.

(c) Yes.

(d) Being looked into.

Kalinga Airlines Dakota Crash

2584. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Kalinga Airlines Dakota on a supply dropping mission to NEFA crashed at Along on the 7th April, 1964 while landing and caught fire;

(b) if so, the estimated loss; and

(c) whether any enquiry has been launched into the incident?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The aircraft was competely destroyed by fire.

(c) The accident is under investigation.

Scholarships in Railway Schools and Colleges

2585. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 930 on the 7th April, 1964 and state:

(a) whether special facilities in the nature of scholarships and fees are being provided to the students belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the Railway schools and colleges; and

(b) if not, the reason therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Concessions in respect of fees are allowed to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in Railway Schools on the same scale as admissible in other schools of the State Governments within whose territories Railway schools (other than English Medium) lie. Special reservation for children of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe employees is allowed in the grant of scholarships for technical education from Staff Benefit Fund. These scholarships are, however, not admissible at school stage.

(b) Does not arise in view of the reply to part (a).

Lucknow-Calcutta Air Service

2586. { Shri Raj Deo Singh: / Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government is considering to introduce an air service from Lucknow to Calcutta *via* Gorakhpur (U.P.); and

(b) if so, when and if not, what are the difficulties?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). The Indian Air Lines Corporation have reported that they have no plans to introduce an air service to Gorakhpur as they do not expect sufficient load from and to Gorakhpur.

Delhi-Dehra Dun Air Service

2587. { Shri Rajdeo Singh: / Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to introduce an air service from Delhi to Dehra Dun (U.P.); and

(b) if so, when?

The Deputy Minister in the Minister of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Super Tanker from Japan

2588. { **Shri Rajdeo Singh:** / **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**

Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 'Desh Bandhu', a new super-tanker built in Japan for the State-owned Shipping Corporation of India, has arrived in India; and

(b) if so, what is the total cost of the ship?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total cost of the ship is $5,343,079·96 inclusive of the interest payable on deferred payments amounting to $863,079·96.

शीत गोदाम

२५८६ { **श्री राजदेव सिंह:** / **श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :**

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय भाण्डागार निगम ने नष्ट होने वाले खाद्य पदार्थों के संग्रह के लिये तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में चार शीतगोदाम बनाने का निर्णय किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वे किन-किन स्थानों पर बनेंगे और उन पर कितना व्यय होगा ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अ० म० थामस) : (क) और (ख). तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक केवल एक शीतभंडार ११ लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर कलकत्ता में स्थापित करने का विचार है ।

शीत लहर के कारण फसलों को हानि

२५९०. { **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** / **श्री बड़े :** / **श्री कपूर सिंह :**

क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९६३-६४ में शीत लहर, कुहरे तथा शरद्कालीन वर्षा के अभाव में देश में रबी की फसल को कितनी हानि होने का अनुमान है; और

(ख) इस कारण देश में पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में खाद्यान्न उत्पादन में कितनी कमी हुई है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह : (क) और (ख). इस समय यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि १९६३-६४ में शीत लहर, कुहरे तथा शरद्कालीन वर्षा के अभाव में अनुमानतः कितनी हानि हुई है । उत्पादन में हानि का पता कटी गई फसलों के अन्तिम अनुमान जो कि जुलाई १९६४ में प्राप्त होंगे, के पश्चात् ही लग सकता है ।

Fokker Friendship Service

2591. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) how many Fokker Friendship Planes are in service with the Indian Airlines Corporation;

(b) how many of these "Friendship" planes are engaged in Assam-Tripura-Manipur Sector: and

(c) since when the Fokker Friendship Service to Jorhat and Agartala has been withdrawn, and the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). The Indian Airlines Corporation have a fleet of ten Friendship aircraft of which seven units are used every day in order to cover the Corporation's Friendship network

throughout India. The Corporation operate eleven Friendship frequencies per week to Bagdogra and seven per week to Gauhati.

(c) The Friendship Service was withdrawn from the following routes on the dates indicated against them:

(i) Calcutta/Agartala/Calcutta—15-11-63

(ii) Calcutta/Gauhati or Jorhat Mohanbari—1-2-64.

The Corporation have reported that the Friendship Service had to be withdrawn from the Calcutta/Agartala route so as to allow an earlier departure ex-Calcutta for Delhi and to places onwards. The F-27 service Calcutta/Gauhati/Jorhat / Mohanbari was withdrawn with effect from 1-2-64 and it was replaced by Viscount Service omitting Jorhat in order to provide faster and more comfortable air travel as also to give additional passenger carrying capacity. The sector Jorhat/Mohanbari involved 20 minutes flight time and it was found un-economical to land the aircraft at Jorhat and later at Mohanbari. However, it is the intention of the Corporation to operate Calcutta/Gauhati/Jorhat Service as soon as Friendship capacity can be found for the Service.

Railway Accidents

2592. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the engine and three bogies of Danapur-Samastipur Express train bound for Smastipur were derailed near Barauni on the 9th April, 1964;

(b) if so, the causes thereof; and

(c) the extent of loss caused to life and property thereby?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) On 8-4-64 at about 20-55 hours just after No. 46 Up Danapur-Samastipur (Broad Gauge) Express train started from Barauni junction, the train engine and the two bogies next to it derailed.

(b) The cause is under investigation.

(c) There was no loss of life. The approximate cost of damage to railway property was Rs. 530.

गाड़ी उलटने का प्रयत्न

२५९३. **श्री ओंकारलाल बेरवा :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ५ अप्रैल, १९६४ को भुवनेश्वर के पास तोड़ फोड़ करने वाले कुछ व्यक्तियों ने एक गाड़ी को उलटने का प्रयत्न किया ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन्होंने क्या हरकत की ;

(ग) क्या इस मामले की जांच करा ली गई है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या पता लगा ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) और (ख) सच बात यह है कि ५-४-१९६४ को भुवनेश्वर के पास नहीं, बल्कि भद्राला के पास केंदुआपदा और बाउदपुर के बीच ४ फिश प्लेट, ८ बोल्ट और २ डाग स्पाइक गायब पाये गये । इसके अलावा पुली और डिटेक्टर में पत्थर के रोड़े रखे हुए पाये गये, जिनकी वजह से बाउदपुर स्टेशन पर सिगनल के तार जाम हो गये थे । सिगनल काम नहीं दे रहे थे जिसकी वजह से स्टेशन मास्टर को इस बात का पता लग गया और उसने गाड़ी को बाहरी सिगनल के पास रोक दिया ।

(ग) जी हां । भारतीय रेल अधिनियम की धारा १२६ और १२८ के अन्तर्गत बालसौर सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस थाने में दो मामले (नं० १४ और १५) दर्ज किये गये हैं जिनकी जांच स्वयं रेलवे पुलिस सुपरिन्टेन्डेन्ट की देखरेख में हो रही है ।

(घ) सन्देह में तीन रेल कर्मचारी गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं ।

Recruitment Centre for Seamen at Mormugao

2594. { **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a recruiting centre for seamen at Mormugao in Goa as large number of recruits come from Goa; and

(b) if so, when?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Mohol Railway Station

2595. Shri Sonavane: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the railway station of Mohol on the Central Railway was destroyed by fire on the 31st March, 1964;

(b) if so, the damage caused by the fire; and

(c) the type of station to be built now, the date of starting the construction and completion thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Yes. The fire damaged the station building to some extent. In addition furniture, books, stores, parcels and Signal & Telecommunication equipment were also damaged. The approximate cost of damage is estimated at Rs. 21,500.

(c) The new station building will consist of a III class Waiting Hall, Station Master's office, Parcel Office, Record Room and Upper Class Waiting Room. An Oil Room will be separate from station building. The construction work started from 2nd week of April 1964 and is expected to be completed by the end of May 1964.

Chola Power House, Central Railway

2596. Shri R. N. Reddi: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether steam or rubble coal after crushing is being used at the Chola Power House on the Central Railway;

(b) the main reasons for not using the slack coal as is being done at other thermal plants; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to use slack coal in order to reduce the huge stocks of slack coal in various mines in Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Rubble coal, after crushing, is normally being used at Chola Power House.

(b) The boilers at the Power House are designed for burning dust free, rubble coal. Since slack coal invariably contains a high percentage of dust, it is not considered suitable for use on these boilers as excessive dust causes serious ignition trouble and leads to the boiler tubes and flue passages getting choked up resulting in drop in out-put.

(c) No, Sir. here is no proposal to use slack coal on these boilers.

Dornakal—Khammam Railway Line

2597. Shri Narayan Reddy: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether lock and block instruments have been installed on the double line between Dornakal and Khammam;

(b) if not, when will these be installed; and

(c) what are the main reasons for the delay?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). The newly con-

structed second line has, in the first instance, been opened as slow line for goods traffic only. The old line continues to pass all fast traffic in both directions, as single line. The question of providing lock and block instruments would only arise when double line working is introduced. Double line working will be considered after the newly formed embankment has had a chance to consolidate properly for fast passenger and express trains.

Applied Nutrition

2598. Shri G. Mohanty: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state

(a) the present stage of implementation of the scheme of applied nutrition in different union territories and the States; and

(b) whether a copy of the scheme will be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) The Applied Nutrition Programme is being implemented in 179 Blocks in the nine States and one Union Territory. A statement indicating the Statewise position is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2798/64]. Other States and Union Territories are expected to start it during the current year. The Governments of Andhra Predesh, Madras, Orissa, and Uttar Pradesh haxe already completed the training of personnel under the Programme at various levels. Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Punjab, West Bengal, and Himachal Pradesh, where the Programme was started in November 1963 have also initiated the training programme.

UNICEF is supplying the necessary equipment to the Blocks Training Institutions for implementing the Programme.

(b) Copies of the All-India Master Plan of Operation which has been singed by the Government of India with the concerned International Agencies, *viz.*, UNICEF, FAO and WHO have been placed in the Parliament Library.

Tribal Orientation

2599. Shri G. Mohanty: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to lay on the Table a copy of the scheme of Tribal Orientation and Study and state whether only Block staff or only new recruits are sent for training in these centres of study?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): A copy of the scheme is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2799/64].

Only certain categories of staff already employed in Blocks and working or to be posted, in Tribal Development Blocks are deputed for training at the Tribal Orientation & Study Centres. Fresh recruits are not deputed.

P. & T. Employees

2600. Shri G. Mohanty: Will the Minister of **Posts and Telegraphs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Class IV employees recruited by the P. & T. Department during 1963-64 in Orissa; and

(b) how many of them belong to Scheduled Castes and how many to Scheduled Tribes?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts & Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) 183.

(b) 30 and 26 respectively.

मारूफगंज स्टेशन पर माल की चोरी

२६०१ { **श्री ओंकारलाल बेरवा :**
श्री गोकरन प्रसाद :
श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :

क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पटना के पूर्वी क्षेत्र में मारूफगंज रेलवे स्टेशन के माल गोदाम पर चार नकाबपोश व्यक्तियों ने छापा मारा और लगभग बारह हजार रुपये का माल लेकर भाग गये और उनकी गोली से एक पोर्टर घायल हो गया ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाह नवाज खां) : (क) जी हां । सच बात यह है कि १०-४-१९६४ को रात को ८ बजे ४ नकाबपोश व्यक्तियों ने पटनाघाट स्टेशन, न कि मारूफगंज स्टेशन, के मुख्य माल बाबू के दफ्तर पर धावा बोल दिया और माल यातायात की आमदनी के १२,५०२ रुपये लेकर भाग गये । जांघ में गोली लगने की वजह से एक पोर्टर घायल हो गया ।

(ख) और (ग). शोरगुल सुन कर ड्यूटी पर तैनात रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के मुख्य रक्षक और रक्षक घटनास्थल की ओर दौड़े, लेकिन इस बीच लुटेरे निकल भागे । घटना के आधे घंटे के भीतर स्थानीय पुलिस और पटना सिटी स्टेशन की सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस वहां पहुंच गई और जांच शुरू कर दी । पुलिस ने भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा ३९४ के अधीन एक मामला दर्ज किया है और रेलवे पुलिस सुपरिन्टेन्डेन्ट की देख-रेख में जांच हो रही है । अपराधियों का पता लगाने के लिये राज्य पुलिस के कुत्तों से काम लिया गया । अभी तक चार व्यक्ति संदेह में गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं ।

M/s. R. Akoojee Jadwet & Co.

2602. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2784 on the 7th June, 1962 and state:

(a) whether any further loan has been granted to M/s. R. Akoojee Jadwat & Co. (P) Ltd. for purchase of more vessels; if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of instalments fallen due so far and the amount paid by the firm against these due instalments;

(c) whether the Bank guarantee has been furnished by the firm;

(d) whether the firm has raised any loan from any outside source; if so, the amount thereof; and

(e) who is the nominee of the Shipping Development Fund Committee on the Board of Directors of the firm?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Two loans of Rs. 30 lakhs and 12 lakhs were granted to the company in November 1962 and December 1963 respectively for the purchase of more ships.

(b) No instalment of the principal has fallen due in respect of these two loans. The company is, however, paying regularly the interest every half year on the 30th June and 31st December as provided in the loan agreement.

(c) Bank guarantee has been furnished by the firm in respect of the loan of Rs. 30 lakhs. The loan of Rs. 12 lakhs is secured by the mortgage of other ships owned by the company.

(d) Not to Government's knowledge.

(e) The Government Director on the Board of Directors of Indian Shipping

Companies is the nominee of the Shipping Development Fund Committee on the Board of Directors of the firm.

Freight rates on coal

2603. { **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the suggestion made by the President of the Indian Colliery Owners' Association to introduce differential freight rates on different qualities of coal and coke; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes.

(b) The suggestion has not been found acceptable.

12 hrs.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती (झज्जर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक विशेष व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस समय व्यवस्था का कोई प्रश्न नहीं है। घड़ी चलती गई है। अब मैं कुछ नहीं कर सकता हूं।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा उस से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर उस से ताल्लुक नहीं है, तो इस वक्त व्यवस्था के प्रश्न का कोई मौका नहीं है।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मुझे उस को उठाने का अधिकार है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्वैस्टियन आवर खत्म हो गया और अगला काम अभी शुरू नहीं हुआ। इस लिए बीच में कोई व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं उठाया जा सकता है।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : यह राष्ट्र की रक्षा का प्रश्न है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य उस के बारे में मुझे लिख कर दें।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : आप सुन तो लें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस वक्त नहीं।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : यह लोक सभा के अधिकार पर अंकुश है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री पी० के० देव।

12.02 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

DIFFICULTIES OF INDIANS IN BURMA OWING TO NATIONALISATION OF THEIR ASSETS

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Sir, I call the attention of the Prime Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

> "The situation arising out of the nationalisation of the assets of the Indians in Burma by the Burmese Government and the difficulties put on the way of repatriation of their assets and passage to India."

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): Recent reports about the situation of Indians in Burma have caused some concern in India. The facts of the situation are set out below.

The present Revolutionary Government of Burma are committed to Socialism, and have been taking various

[Shri Dinesh Singh]

measures in furtherance of this objective. Banks, Import and Export trade and other fields of economic activity have been nationalized. The latest measures, undertaken during the last one month, were the nationalisation of large numbers of shops. Of these, about three thousand are believed to be those of Indians. About 50,000 Indians have been affected by the nationalisation of these shops, which are estimated to have assets totalling about Rs. 6 crores. The Government of Burma have promised compensation for the nationalized shops.

As a result of these measures, as well as difficulties in travelling to India and in remitting funds into India, many Indians have decided to come away from Burma. About twenty-five thousand did so in 1963. The figure is expected to be more in the current year. Such large scale movement naturally brings with it certain problems and difficulties. For example, available transport facilities for people wanting to travel to India were very much short of demand. To solve this problem, the Government of India are making arrangements to ply three vessels between Rangoon and Madras during the middle of this year. Airlines services between Rangoon and Calcutta are also being increased. Fares will be substantially reduced in the case of those who cannot afford to pay the full fare. In indigent cases, free passages will also be given.

Many Indians have to stay on in Burma in order to obtain the travel documents necessary for their journey, even though they have no income or savings on which to live. Although they are coming away for good from Burma, they are finding it increasingly difficult to bring with them their hard earned savings. All these factors cause genuine hardships.

The Government of India are fully alive to the seriousness of this problem. Customs formalities for those coming from Burma have been liberalized; measures will be undertaken for the rehabilitation of those who stand in need of it. The Indian Embassy in Rangoon is in touch with the Revolutionary Government of Burma in seeking relief for the affected Indians.

May I also mention one point? All these measures that have been taken by the Government of Burma are not directed against Indians as such but are applied to the foreigners in Burma.

Shri P. K. Deo: Consequent upon the nationalisation of retail shops, houses, cars and other means of livelihood by the Revolutionary Government, as a calculated step to squeeze out the Indian nationals and Indians having acquired Burmese nationality who are called as foreign nationals—which itself is a self-contradictory term—by paying a registration fee of 50 kyots a year, may I know if the Government has been using its good offices with the Revolutionary Government for the repatriation of their assets and of compensation, if any, they have to get, because of the nationalisation, and secondly, may I know if the Government has been considering to amend article 9 of the Constitution to give nationality to those Indians with Burmese nationality who are coming here for good?

Mr. Speaker: Quite separate things have been joined together. Only the first part need be answered.

Shri Dinesh Singh: Many things have been asked. I will try to answer them. The first one was about the people of Indian origin who have taken out Burmese citizenship. Those restrictions which are imposed on all foreigners, of course, apply to them, but the restriction on foreigners do not apply to the Indians who have taken out Burmese citizenship. I mentioned in the last paragraph of

the statement that we are taking up this matter with the Government of Burma. They have already promised full compensation to the nationalised businesses. The question of repatriation will have to be discussed with the Government.

Shri P. K. Deo: The latter part of my question has not been answered.

Mr. Speaker: I asked him not to reply. Shri Kapur Singh.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Are the Government in a position to give this House some idea as to how many out of the 50,000 Indians who have been affected, as the hon. Minister just now mentioned, are Burmese-born, who have been living there for more than one generation?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I could not say off-hand.

Shri Ramabadran (Cuddalore): May I know whether it is a fact that even the *tali* has not been allowed to be taken out of Burma because it is made of gold, and whether our Government has informed the Burmese Government about this and, if so, with what result?

Mr. Speaker: I could not follow it.

Shri Kandappan (Tiruchengode): Removal of the *tali* is tantamount to widowhood, and that is how women in South India feel about it.

Shri Dinesh Singh: This was reported in the newspapers; the facts are that the Burmese Government have imposed certain customs restrictions on the export of jewellery. One particular lady who was coming with some gold ornaments was requested by the customs to remove them. Since she had it on for a long time, it was difficult to remove it and it was suggested that she might go back and get it removed by goldsmith and leave on another day. But she was very anxious to leave on that day because of certain formalities that she would have to go through if she did not go that day and had to go on another day. So, she forcibly took it out and there was some injury caused by it.

Shri Koya (Kozhikode): Was the Indian Ambassador present at the crucial moment when the arbitrary implementation of this nationalisation was begun? (*Interruption*).

An Hon. Member: High Commissioner.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. We cannot hear. It is on all sides; not only on one side. We cannot follow the proceedings in this manner.

Shri Koya: Was India's Ambassador present in Rangoon when the Indians were in difficulties at this crucial moment, when this nationalisation was taking place?

Shri Dinesh Singh: There is no one particular point of time when the Indians as such underwent such difficulties. We do not have an ambassador there just now. We are proposing to send one very soon.

Shri Rajaram (Krishnagiri): For the last seven months there is no ambassador!

Mr. Speaker: I have not called him. Why should he stand up now?

Shri Muthu Gounder (Tiruppattur): Will the Government at least interfere and see that at least the Hindu women and Muslim women bring with them their *talies* or the *karumanis* which they think are sacred? At least the Government should interfere at this stage and help them to bring their *talies* though not all the jewels.

Shri Dinesh Singh: We shall bring it to the notice of the Burmese Government.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : कितने साल तक सरकार इस बात को सहन करेगी

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

कि हर एक देश से हिन्दुस्तानियों को धक्के दे कर बाहर कर दिया जाये ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री एस० एम० चटर्जी ।

श्री नाथपाई (राजापुर) : क्या इस प्रश्न का कोई जवाब नहीं है ?

श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : यह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है। इस का जवाब मिलना चाहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल और जवाब दोनों इकट्ठे हैं। माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें।

श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय : सरकार इस को कब तक सहन करती रहेगी ?

Shri H. P. Chatterjee (Nabadwip): Is the Minister aware that thousands of Indians are now suffering there very much, because their shops have been taken away and the houses in which they were living have also been taken away. They were asked to leave the houses and go to the streets. The police would not allow them to remain in the streets. I personally saw them, because I went the other day to Rangoon. I am giving this information and asking the Minister what he is doing to repatriate the thousands of Indians who are starving and remaining under acute conditions there, because they have no house to live in. I want to know how many have been repatriated by this time and how long the Minister will take to repatriate all of them?

Mr. Speaker: How many have been repatriated? That is the only question.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: And, how long will it take for them to repatriate all of them?

Mr. Speaker: That he has already answered.

Shri Dinesh Singh: 7,000 have already come.

Shri Rajaram: Is there any proposal by our Government to send a commission or a parliamentary delegation to Burma to study the situation then and there?

Shri Dinesh Singh: It is not a question of studying the situation. It is a question of providing facilities for them to come here. The situation has already been studied.

Shri Rajaram: Is there a proposal. . . .

Mr. Speaker: There is no such proposal.

Shri Buta Singh (Moga): May I know whether the Government are aware that the Burmese Government have forbidden Indians to take with them even personal effects like jewellery, silken ware, silver utensils, etc. and if so what action our Government propose to take in this regard?

Mr. Speaker: That he has already answered. Members should hear what has been said.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Do the Government have any programme or plan by which they can assure the House that within such and such time they would all be brought over here and the necessary facilities would be provided for them, and in the meanwhile they are taking such and such emergent steps in order to provide victuals and food for the maintenance of those people while they are there. Thousands of them are waiting in the Racecourse and several other places. There is no proper habitation and nothing to feed upon. Are they asking the Burmese Government to make any provision for their maintenance until they are taken over by us?

Shri Dinesh Singh: It is difficult to say how long it will take to bring them. It is a developing problem. Sometimes some who want to come change their mind. But as I mentioned, we are making arrangements for three ships and the frequency of the airlines services has been increased. We have reduced the fare. All these are in the direction to bring them as quickly as possible.

Mr. Speaker: The second part of the question was, they do not get their food even. Can we make any arrangement for that?

Shri Dinesh Singh: The Government is looking into that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): You will agree, Sir, that the answers given today by the Deputy Minister to this important problem have been entirely and totally evasive. My hon. colleague Prof. Ranga has put a very straight question. When the question about women's jewellery was asked, he said, "We would bring it to the notice of that Government". And now he says Government is looking into this. What are they been doing here? India is being kicked by Ceylon; India is being kicked by Burma, India is being kicked by Pakistan; India is being kicked by China. What are they doing there sitting and moping?

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: We, Members of Parliament, went there. We were in the party and saw ourselves. Thousands are starving; there is no food and no accommodation for them.

Mr. Speaker: That is the question which Mr. Ranga had put and I repeated it. He has said that they would look into it as to what they can do in order to provide food.

Shri Ranga: It is not only looking into the question. Will they at least now think of a plan, so that by such and such time they can assure that everyone who wishes to leave that place would be provided the necessary facilities to come over here either freely or at concession rates? Also, I want to know whether, during this particular period until they are brought over here, they would make the necessary financial provision here so that they can be fed there, if the Burmese Government is so heartless as not to feed them and provide maintenance for them?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: They are supposed to be a friendly government. Everybody who is friendly is kicking us.

Mr. Speaking: Order, order.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The plan as suggested by the hon. Member has been made out for their return. Special ships have been chartered to go there and arrangements have been made to bring them by air also. In the meantime it is the Burmese Government's duty primarily—it is also our business—to help the people and, certainly,..

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What are you doing?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: And, such help is being given. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. There must be answers also and not only question, question and question.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Hon. Members must realise that we are dealing with a foreign country.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But a friendly country.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: A friendly foreign country, and these laws have been passed for all foreigners and not only for Indians.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Are the Chinese treated in the same way? The Chinese slapped them all right.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know. These laws are passed for all

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

foreigners who are not Burmese nationals. If Indians in Burma have become Burmese nationals they are not affected by these laws. It is the foreign nationals who are being affected.

Shri Ranga: They belong to our nation (*Interruption*).

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: They are of our nation. It is our business to help them. We are helping them and we shall help them.

Shri Ranga: We are not helping them. I am glad you say that we shall help them. (*Interruption*).

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): Since the Burmese Government has obviously defaulted in its duty as a civilised government towards the people who have been left destitute by its expropriatory policies, will our Government ask our own Embassy to take over the duty of providing food and shelter to the people who have been left destitute in this disgraceful manner?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I have already said that any arrangement we have to make in that connection, we shall certainly do.

Shri Ranga: Why is it, Sir, that the Prime Minister has surrounded himself by incompetent people and the proper answer is not given. We are saying our influence is not so great all over the world.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Deputy Minister says that he will certainly do that, and the hon. Member says that the answer is not given.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: We have seen it ourselves. Thousands are dying there.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I must confess to a sense of surprise at the statements made here, that thousands are dying there

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: Yes, it is true; they are dying.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I doubt very much if that is true.

Shri Ranga: Even supposing one is starving, you are saying.... (*Interruptions*).

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: The other day I went there.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: You say there should be order here, but there is no order there.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. What is to be done, I must know.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: There is no order at that place.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore we should not have any here also?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I was saying...

Mr. Speaker: A suggestion was made that we should ask our own Ambassador to arrange for food and other necessities for these people.

Shri Rajaram: There is no Ambassador for the past several months, and India has been sleeping.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : प्रधान मंत्री की बीमारी का विदेशी नाजायज फायदा उठा रहे हैं।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am surprised at the attitude of certain hon. Members here. They are putting questions to me and looking upwards. I do not know for what they do like that? Is it for support or something else?

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) : आसमान से स्पोर्ट आएगी।

Shri Muhammad Ismail (Manjeri): Will the Government specify time

limit now and bring all the Indians to India who want to come to India and also obtain proper compensation for the goods which have been seized or nationalised by the Government of Burma? Will they also enable these people to bring that money along with them and, also, enable those Indians who have become Burmese citizens but who want to come back to India also to come to India?

Shri Dinesh Singh: May I request you, Sir, to look at the practical aspect of these questions? There are a certain number of people we are aware of who are wanting to come back. We are making arrangements accordingly. If there are more people wanting to come back, how can we give a definite assurance in this House and say that by a particular date we can bring back every one here?

Shri Dinesh Singh: It all depends on the numbers involved in this case. Regarding the question of compensation....

An Hon. Member: You do not know how many are involved?

Mr. Speaker: The number must be varying as the time passes.

Shri Dinesh Singh: Regarding the question of compensation, the Burmese Government has said that they will give them compensation.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Charter more ships for them.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : क्या भारत सरकार ने अपनी कूटनीतिक सेवाओं में काम करने वाले प्रतिनिधियों से इस बात की जानकारी ली है कि जब से चीन और पाकिस्तान का समझौता हुआ है तब से बर्मा सरकार के रुख में परिवर्तन हुआ है और उस कारण से भारतीय वहां से निकाले जा रहे हैं। यदि हां, तो जो भारतीय निकाले जा रहे हैं और जिनकी सम्पत्ति वहां पर भी बर्मा सरकार ने छीन ली है उस सम्पत्ति को भारत में लाने के लिए क्या भारत सरकार बर्मा सरकार से पत्र व्यवहार कर रही है जिस में कि उन की सम्पत्ति बच सके।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : उस से इस का कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है क्योंकि कई मर्तबे मैंने भी जिक्र किया, और प्रधान मंत्री ने भी, कि वहां जितने फारेनर्स हैं उन सब के लिए यह है। जो चाइनीज ओरिजिन के हैं उन पर भी यह कानून लागू होगा। कम्पेन्सेशन दिया जायेगा। बर्मा सरकार ने खुद कहा है कि वह कम्पेन्सेशन देगी। उस के यहां लाने अर्थात् रिपेट्रिएशन के लिए बात चीत की जायेगी।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : जो सम्पत्ति रह गई है उसको यहां लाने के लिए सरकार क्या व्यवस्था करेगी।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : जी हां, इस के लिए मैंने अर्ज किया कि उनको जो कम्पेन्सेशन मिलेगा वह भी उन की सम्पत्ति हो जायेगी।

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Apart from the general difficulties arising out of the socialistic measures adopted by the Burmese Government that all the foreigners in that country are experiencing, the Indians are particularly reduced to deplorable conditions. In that context may I know whether this particular vindictive posture of the present Burmese Government is due to the fact that this Government is particularly more friendly with the Chinese and the image of India has gone down there in Burma after the recent debacle we suffered at the hands of the Chinese? Is it because of that?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I answered this in Hindi just before this question and, I am sorry, the hon. Member did not follow it. I said, that this has nothing to do with the Chinese; even people of Chinese origin are affected similarly.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: They have not understood it at all.

Mr. Speaker, Now, the answer must be heard.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: It does not affect that Chinese. Chinese citizens are not molested at all.

Shri Dinesh Singh: It is not a question of molestation; it is a question of laws applying to all.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: They have been thrown on the street and they are not allowed to remain on the streets also. Where will they go?

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit for your consideration that I might not have understood his Hindi but the trouble is that possibly he has not understood my English question also. I said this much, namely, that all foreigners are experiencing difficulties. That is number one. Secondly,.....

Mr. Speaker: All the fingers need not be counted.

Shri Hem Barua: All the foreigners, because of socialistic measures, are experiencing difficulties; that is number one. Secondly, the Indians are also experiencing difficulties but they are experiencing difficulties more than the other foreigners. 'Deplorable conditions' I said. From this I have deduced that because of the fact that the present Revolutionary Government is more friendly with the Chinese than with us and we have lost our image or face in Burma because of the debacle or humiliation at Chinese hands.....

Mr. Speaker: But he has answered that.

Shri Hem Barua: There is no....

Mr. Speaker: He has answered that saying that it has nothing to do with that because it applies to the Chinese nationals also.

Shri Hem Barua: I thought, you understood it.

Mr. Speaker: Should I take his answer or should I say that it is wrong?

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: He is wrong.

Mr. Speaker: May be; he might think that he is wrong, but we have to proceed further.

Shri Hem Barua: There is a subtle difference between the two positions.

Mr. Speaker: I think, it has been answered. Shri Banerjee.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): In his original statement the hon. Deputy Minister said that the value of assets is approximately Rs. 6 crores, if I heard him correctly. I would like to know whether they will be allowed full compensation before they leave Burma for India and what steps Government contemplate to take to give them citizenship rights if they are not Indian citizens.

Mr. Speaker: These are questions that are to be taken up afterwards. At this moment, how can they be decided?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My difficulty is only this. They will not be regarded as displaced persons.

Mr. Speaker: That will be considered. That will be for us to see. First of all, we have to receive them. He might ask his question about that.

Shri S. M. Benerjee: I want to know whether it has been taken up with the Burmese Government that compensation should be paid in full.

Mr. Speaker: He has answered that. They have taken it up with the Burmese Government. He has said it three times.

Shri Daji (Indore): Is it a fact that we have had no Ambassador in Burma

for the last seven months and, if so, why it is so and what steps Government are taking to fill up that post?

Shri Dinesh Singh: It is true we have not had the Ambassador for a few months. We had selected one person. There was some difficulty in his going there. Another person has been selected and we are trying to send him as soon as possible.

Shri Sezhiyan (Perambalur): The Minister has stated that 50,000 persons of Indian origin have suffered and it involves an amount of Rs. 6 crores. Thousands of Indian people have been left destitute there. When we made this representation, the Minister says that suitable steps will be taken. I want to know what steps have been taken so far. Have they taken any action with the Burma Government? What have they done?

Mr. Speaker: Whether their action is adequate or not is a different thing. He has answered that question.

Shri Sezhiyan: What steps have they taken?

Mr. Speaker: That has been answered.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि ६ करोड़ की सम्पत्ति वहां पर उन की रह गई है। चूंकि पाकिस्तान में भी करोड़ों की सम्पत्ति रह गई थी और उन्होंने वादा किया था कि वे उस को दे देंगे या परसेन्टेज दे देंगे, इसलिए भारत सरकार ने शरणार्थियों को २५ परसैन्ट दिया था। तो क्या हमारी सरकार बर्मा सरकार से इन्कार होने पर उन व्यापारियों को २५ परसैन्ट देगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आज इस बात का निर्णय लेना ठीक नहीं होगा। इस बात को आने दीजिये कि वहां की गवर्नमेंट क्या करती है। माननीय सदस्य थोड़ा इन्तजार करें

Shri Lahri Singh (Rohtak): What financial assistance is Government contemplating to give to them after their arrival in India?

Shri Dinesh Singh: The State Governments have got various schemes which are applicable to all the people whereby they give certain loans and other things so that they start business again. These will be applicable to the people coming from Burma also.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar (Karur): May I know what is the total loss suffered by Indian nationals there?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I do not think there will be any losses because we are hoping that they will get all this money.

Mr. Speaker: Any other signatories? No.

Shri Kandappan: I am a signatory. You did not call me, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: All right.

Shri Kandappan: I would like to know whether the Indians who are willing to come over to India get travel documents without any sort of trouble or harassment. What are the difficulties, if any, and what steps are Government taking?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I said in the main statement that there were certain procedures to be followed in getting those travel documents. Some people had mentioned some difficulties in getting them. But the Embassy does whatever is possible to help them.

Mr. Speaker: Papers to be laid on the Table.

Shri Kandappan: It is a vague reply. What sort of difficulties are there? What are the steps that are being taken?

Mr. Speaker: Papers to be laid on the Table.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): Sir, I want a clarification. The Prime Minister was stating that....

Mr. Speaker: I am not allowing him.

Shri Priya Gupta: By this time, I could have finished my question.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, I am not giving him time. Papers to be laid on the Table. (*Interruption*).

12.28 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE MOTOR VEHICLES ACT, 1939.

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): I lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939:—

(i) Notification No. F.12|64|62-PR(T) published in Delhi Gazette dated the 24th October, 1963 making certain further amendment to the Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.

(ii) The Inter-State Transport Commission (Amendment) Rules, 1964 published in Notification No. S.O. 869 dated the 14th March, 1964.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2785/64].

Mr. Speaker: Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: (*Interruption*): I have noticed that he has come back. But he should not behave in this manner.

Shri Priya Gupta: I submit to your ruling, Sir. I should be given a chance. I have behaved in a parliamentary way.

Mr. Speaker: You cannot be given a chance. You are not a signatory. Only signatories are given a chance.

Shri Priya Gupta: You have held earlier that others also would be given a chance.

Mr. Speaker: We decided the other day that only signatories will be given a chance. Can any Member of the Opposition support him that I said non-signatories will be given a chance?

Shri Priya Gupta: I remember that on an earlier occasion you had ruled that others also could be given chances....

Mr. Speaker: No.

Shri Daji: Probably, the hon. Member is mixing up questions with calling-attention-notice.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, certainly he is mixing up, as Shri Daji says. Therefore, Shri Priya Gupta should resume his seat now.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*Contd.*

NOTE OF CHINESE GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S REPLY THERETO

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): On behalf of Shrimati Lakshmi Menon, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:

(i) Note of the Chinese Government dated the 23rd March, 1964.

(ii) Government of India's reply dated the 25th April, 1964.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2786/64].

NOTIFICATION RE: FERTILIZER CONTROL

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): I beg to lay on the Table—

(i) a copy of Notification No. S.O. 1137 dated the 4th April,

1964 extending the Fertilizer (Control) Order, 1957, and the Fertilizer (Movement Control) Order, 1960, to the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2787/64].

(ii) a copy each of the following Orders under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(a) the Fertilizer (Control) First Amendment Order, 1964 published in Notification No. S.O. 1138 dated the 4th April, 1964.

(b) The Fertilizer (Movement Control) First Amendment Order, 1964 published in Notification No. S.O. 1139 dated the 4th April, 1964.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2788/64].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Orders under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(i) The Rajasthan (Rice Import Restriction) Amendment Order, 1964 published in Notification No. GSR. 635 dated the 16th April, 1964.

(ii) The Maharashtra and Gujarat Rice (Export Control) Order, 1964 published in Notification No. GSR. 636 dated the 16th April, 1964.

(iii) The Rice (Punjab) Price Control (Second Amendment) Order, 1964 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 654 dated the 25th April, 1964.

(iv) The Inter Zonal Wheat and Pheat Products (Movement Control) Order, 1964 published in Notification No. GSR 666 dated the 18th April, 1964. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2789/64].

12.33 hrs.

OPINIONS ON BILL

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam): I beg to lay on the Table Paper No. II to the Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, which was circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the direction of the House on the 13th September, 1963.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 162 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Finance Bill, 1964, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 21st April, 1964 and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill.".

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

FIFTY-SIXTH REPORT

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): I beg to present the Fifty-Sixth Report of the Estimates Committee on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Eightieth Report of the Estimates Committee (Second Lok Sabha) on Public Undertakings—Forms and Organisation.

12.34 hrs.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 1036 RE: PRICES OF MAIDA AND RAWA

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): Sir, in reply to a supplementary question asked by Shri S. M. Banerjee in connection with Starred Question No. 1036 regarding prices of maida and rawa answered in the Lok Sabha on the 14th April, 1964, I stated that the price of flour mill atta comes to Rs. 16.50 a maund. The ex-mill price of wholemeal atta produced by roller flour mills has been statutorily fixed at Rs. 42.01 per quintal, which is equal to Rs. 15.68 per maund. The ex-mill price of resultant atta produced by roller flour mills is Rs. 39.97 per quintal or Rs. 14:92 per maund in the States of Assam, Orissa and West Bengal and in Greater Bombay and Rs. 39.30 per quintal or Rs. 14 67 per maund elsewhere.

12.35 hrs .

CONSTITUTION (SEVENTEENTH AMENDMENT) BILL—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Bibudhendra Misra on the 25th April, 1964, namely :—

> "That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration.".

The hon. Law Minister may continue his speech now.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धांती : मेरी एक अर्ज सुन लीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सिद्धान्ती साहब, मैंने अर्ज किया कि व्यवस्था का प्रश्न किसी खास मामले के सम्बन्ध में उठ सकता है। ऐसे नहीं उठ सकता कि एक बात अभी खत्म हुई और दूसरी शुरू होनी है। दरम्यान में कोई व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं उठ सकता। अगर कोई बात हाउस के सामने हो और उस पर डिसकशन हो रहा हो, तो उसके सम्बन्ध में व्यवस्था का प्रश्न हो सकता है। अभी हाउस में पहली बात खत्म हुई है और दूसरी शुरू नहीं हुई। इस वक्त मैं व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं सुन सकता।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): How much time remains for this Bill?

Mr. Speaker: How much time is the hon. Minister likely to take?

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): At the consideration stage, I would not take more than 20 minutes for the reply.

Mr. Speaker: That means that we shall have the voting at about 1 p.m.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I request that since the Constitution (Eighteenth Amendment) Bill has been decided to be dropped or withdrawn, we could have some more time for this Bill?

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Since we shall be saving time on that Bill, we could have some more time for this Bill.

Mr. Speaker: Let us see when we come to that. Now, let the hon. Minister continue his speech.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let him continue. I have nothing to say against that. But I was suggesting that we could have some more time for the second reading of this Bill.

Shri S. M .Banerjee (Kanpur): I am not asking for extension of time. But I would submit that the Constitution (Eighteenth Amendment) Bill....

Mr. Speaker: We are now concerned with the Constitution (Seventeenth Amendment) Bill.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am asking this, because otherwise the business may collapse.....

Mr. Speaker: We shall see, when we reach that. Now, we are concerned with the Constitution (Seventeenth Amendment) Bill. How can I discuss now anything relating to the Constitution (Eighteenth Amendment) Bill?

Shri Ranga: I do not want to embarrass you. But I would submit that it is within your discretion to give one more hour for the present Bill.

Mr. Speaker: We shall see, when we proceed with the clauses.

Shri A. K. Sen: As I was saying yesterday, we should not, while discussing the Constitution (Seventeenth Amendment) Bill, bring into the discussion or consideration the State legislation relating to land reforms, either the merits or the demerits of any particular State law, because land and land reform are matters exclusively assigned to the State Legislatures. The purpose of this Bill is to allow the State legislatures to initiate measures of land reform where it has been found as a result of judicial interpretation that their hands are tied in regard to particular matters.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): How can we be expected to protect legislation blindfolded without even scrutinising what the legislation is?

Shri A. K. Sen: I am not saying that my hon. friend is. What I was saying was this. Many questions have been raised about the progress, operation and functioning of laws which are not in the Ninth Schedule or which are not proposed to be brought into the Ninth Schedule. If we have discussion about laws which are in the Ninth Schedule or which are going to be put in the Ninth Schedule, I can certainly appreciate that argument. But we should not deal with other measures of land reform which have nothing to do with the present Bill. The proper forum for discussing the functioning or the shortcomings of any such law would, in my submission, be the respective State legislatures.

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Amroha): It is because of the State legislatures passing those laws that my hon. friend has brought forward this Bill. So, how does my hon. friend say that that has nothing to do with this Bill? It is ultimately connected with that. Otherwise, my hon. friend would not have tampared with the Constitution.

Shri A. K. Sen: As I have said, if those laws which are sought to be validated or those laws which were struck down as a result of tthe limited meaning given to the term 'estate' were discussed, I can certainly appreciate that such a discusion would be pertinent and relevant. But any discussion about our general policy of land reform, about our general policy affecting ryotwari settlements, our general policy of carrying out land reforms in particular ways or the shortcomings which have been evidenced according to some hon. Members here etc. would not be relevant at all for the purpose of the present discussion.

I, therefore, propose to deal with only two limited questions with which we are concerned in this Bill. The first is whether it is necessary to widen the definition of the term 'estate', as we have sought to do in clause 2 of the Bill.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Has my hon. friend consulted the dictionary?

Shri Ranga: My hon. friend is treating every holding as estate, including agricultural land.

Shri A. K. Sen: In my submission, no alternative or better definition can be thought of in order to allow the implementation of the principle of land reform which this Parliament and all State legislatures have accepted.

[Shri A. K. Sen]

The second is a technical point on which these several laws have been struck down, because it was held that in a part of Madras which has gone to Kerala, ryotwari settlement..

Shri Ranga: Only half of a taluk.

Shri A. K. Sen: It may be helf, it may be full or it may be even ten times. But the point is a technical point.

Shri Ranga: For that, the whole of India is being penalised now.

Shri A. K. Sen: The point is that it was not estate within the meaning of the local laws; it was not regarded as estate because those persons were considered to be pattadars or full proprietors of the land with which they were associated, and there was no question of their holding it as estate. Only on this purely technical ground were some of these laws struck down, apart from the other question of ceiling to which I shall come later on.

Whereas in the rest of India all ryotwari settlements have been brought within the scope of land reform, and even in that part of Andhra Pradesh which has not gone from Madras, ryotwari settlements have been brought within the scope of land reform, yet, those tenures which were governed by the old Madras laws were not regarded there as estates, they being ryotwari settlements; they ought to be exempt, according to my hon. friend Shri Ranga, because they are ryotwari settlements in excess of ceilings which the particular State legislatures thought it fit to impose for the purpose of land reforms. Though in the rest of the country all ryotwari settlements are affected by land reform and completely affected in West Bengal, UP and in all other States, and the surplus lands have been taken over and distributed to other tenants or ceilings have been imposed and so on, yet, in this particular area, the law was struck down.

It will be atrocious if only in a part of the country particular tenures are allowed to escape the influence of land reforms only on technical grounds, whereas similar tenures have been completely....

Shri Ranga: They are not similar. Why do you do injustice to yourself as a lawyer? Because you are the Law Minister, why do you want to be untrue to your own profession?

Shri A. K. Sen: I do not claim any superior position compared to Prof. Ranga or anyone else. In fact, if at all I claim an inferior position, my duty being as part of the Treasury Bench to serve hon. Members including Prof. Ranga. I do not think I have ever given the impresion that I claim any superior privilege as a member of the Treasury Bench. Prof. Ranga will at least do me the justice of not imputing something....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: If the claim is made sincerely, we gladly concede it.

Shri A. K. Sen: I may be wrong, but in my submission all ryotwari tenures in the rest of the country in substance enjoy and are subject to the same privileges and obligations.

Shri Ranga: But they are not treated as estates.

Shri A. K. Sen: An 'estate' according to local laws is not what you conceive to be one in connection with land reform.

Shri Ranga: What is the definition in the dictionary?

Shri A. K. Sen: If you allow Prof. Ranga to have another say, you will do so. But it would be imposible to reply to him in a running way.

Mr. Speaker: Then let the Law Minister sit down.

Shri Ranga: They will pass it anyhow.

Shri A. K. Sen: Prof. Ranga will at least hear me and if not convinced by my arguments, vote against me which he will possibly do. But I certainly deserve a patient hearing.

Therefore, in my submission it is of absolute necessity that the word 'estate' should bear a wider definition and should not be given the limited meaning which judicial interpretation has sought to put upon it. If we agree to the limited meaning, it will lead not only to great anomaly in the whole of the country but it will frustrate many of our basic principles of land reform, to which we are completely wedded, here and outside.

The next point is the question of including some of these laws for other purposes, because many of them have been struck not because the land sought to be affected is not an estate, but because ceilings which have been imposed on certain principles have been regarded as violative of article 14 of the Constitution, namely, that they lead to discriminatory treatment in the matter of imposition of ceiling, and in some cases they have been held even violative of article 19, namely, leading to unreasonable restrictions in the right of the person to hold property. I need not go into those decisions, nor it is necessary to do so.

The principles underlying these Acts which we have sought to bring within the scope of clause 3 have been explained in the explanatory note. In the Joint Committee we circulated the relevant provisions as also the reasons which compel us to bring them specifically within the saving clause in the 9th Schedule, because there is no other formula by which we can save them from attack under articles 14 and 19. By widening the definition of 'estate', you cannot prevent their being challenged on the ground that they are violative of article 14 or 19.

It is a very important part in our principle or in our scheme of land reform that not only should estates be acquired or transferred to tenants who actually till them and the surplus should be distributed according to such scheme as we accept, but it is equally important that after their acquisition or after their dispossession from their owner, they are distributed equally according to such ceilings as we may fix.

Shri Ranga: There is no equity at all in this Government. That word also should have a separate definition.

Shri A. K. Sen: We have put in this a further safeguard that so far as holdings within the ceilings are concerned they are protected from acquisition like any other property excepting for a public purpose and excepting on payment of full market value. That, in my submission, is a completely healthy safeguard which prevents the acquisition of any land falling within this ceiling prescribed in any State from being acquired excepting on payment of full market value.

Shri A. S. Alva (Mangalore): But only if they are in possession. If an owner is in possession, then he will be given adequate compensation, but not if he is not in possession.

Shri A. K. Sen: Personal cultivation —that is the whole thing. The whole principle is that, that a man cannot keep a land which is not under his personal cultivation in any scheme of land reform which we initiate. That means enjoying cultivable lands or the fruits of cultivable lands by allowing them to be tilled by others without his own hands being employed for the pupose is a thing which runs contrary to our basic notions of land reform.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: How is the artificial definition of a family and the consequent discrimination between members of a natural family necessary pre-requisite for the formulation of this land reform programme or for its implementation?

Shri A. K. Sen: It is very closely connected with this question because we have seen that in many States, attempts were made, and in some cases they are still being pursued, where ceilings have been frustrated

[Shri A. K. Sen]

for instance, in dayabagha families, by large scale transfers to sons, relations, nephews etc.

Shri Ranga: That is their own property.

Shri A. K. Sen: In the dayabhaga family, it is only the father....

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: This is a matter which has been raised by the Supreme Court itself.

Mr. Speaker: Only on member at a time. Some Members stand up. If the Minister is yielding, he must sit down. Otherwise, the member must be content to resume his seat.

Shri A. K. Sen: Dr. Singhvi made out his point very ably and there is no difficulty in appreciating it. He quoted from one of the Madras Acts which was in challenge in the Supreme Court and said that the challenge succeeded on the ground that the definition of 'family' given was an unreasonable definition violative of article 19 because it created a new family unknown to Mitakshara law. I followed the point. There is no difficulty in appreciating it. But my not being convinced by his argument does not mean that I have not followed it.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: We want a forthright answer.

Shri A K. Sen: The forthright answer is this, that if we have to keep all the definitions of families and other units known in law, many of our progressive legislation would be thwarted. For instance, in many taxation laws, you will find the owner is given an artificial definition not here but in other countries—the word 'owner' being given artificial definition including even a licensee. So it is not only this law which creates a legal definition of a particular entity known in law which is different from orthodox notions...

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is an exercise in semantic confusion.

Shri A. K. Sen: Confusion or creation, whatever it is. I do not think there is any confusion in understanding it. There is only difficulty in agreeing with it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I referred to semantics.

Shri A. K. Sen: Therefore, if we find that the availability of land, considering the population and the number of landless agriculturists amongst whom the surplus land is to be distributed, is such that it is impossible to allow each member of a mitakshara family the same holding as the family as a unit, it will be well within the rights of the legislature to prescribe a principle of holding in terms of families which may depend on a different definition, as in the Dayabhaga. A Dayabhaga family is quite different from a mitakshara family. In my State, so long as the father is alive, his sons have no proprietory interests at all in the ancestral property, and the father can completely disinherit them. If Dayabhaga can do it by merely a different interpretation of the same law, the legislature can create the same results by legislation.

Shri Ranga: If Burma Government can do it, why not we do it? What is the difference?

Shri A. K. Sen: There is bar to creating an entity for holding which is different from orthodox entity.

Shri Krishnapal Singh (Jalesar): Is the minister prepared to apply this principle of ceiling to his own income?

Shri A. K. Sen: My own income is being regulated by Parliament. I cannot put a ceiling, it is for Parliament to put a ceiling. I think there is a ceiling, but I shall be quite prepared to concede the right to Parliament to regulate it.

Anyway, whether ceilings should be there for agricultural holdings of not is a matter with which we are not

concerned. It is a matter which is so settled that it bears no further argument on it. We have accepted the imposition of ceilings as regards agricultural holdings as a matter not only of principle, but as a matter of urgent necessity. Therefore, in my submission, these different Acts which have been put in have been put for the purpose of saving them very largely on other grounds, apart from their not covering land which are estates within the meaning of article 31A.

One word more. If it is pointed out that in certain of these Acts there are provisions which are not really pertinent to land reform, but deal with completely different matters along with land reform provisions, I shall be prepared to consider it at the stage of clause by clause consideration, because we are primarily enabling States to save their laws so far as they are concerned with land reforms. We have considered these Acts fairly closely, but even now if it is pointed out that any of these measures contain provisions which are completely unconnected with land reforms I shall certainly have a very open mind on the question.

These are my submissions.

Mr. Speaker: I shall have to clear the lobbies first. Let the lobbies be cleared.

The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration."

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): A large number of memebers are all upstairs taking part in the voting, where three important committee elections are being held.

Mr. Speaker: How long do they want?

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): I think the division should be taken. The stage has been reached. There is no reason for postponing it.

Mr. Speaker: All right. If there is objection, I will take the division.

The Lok Sabha divided:

An Hon. Member: We have to have it again.

Another Hon. Member: How can we have it again?

Mr. Speaker: Then, I have to distribute the chits now.

Shri Ranga: What is this chit?

Shri M. R. Masani: By a clear majority of the whole House it has not been voted.

Mr. Speaker: Certainly it has not been declared, but that went off. There might be some defect in the machine. Therefore, I will have to ask for either the chits to be distributed, or request the Members to go to the lobby.

Shri M. R. Masani: Why? It was there on the board.

Mr. Speaker: There was something wrong. There is something wrong with the machine. I think Members have to go to the lobbies or the chits might be distributed here.

An Hon. Member: Chits may be distributed.

Mr. Speaker: All right, the chits might be distributed.

Shri A. K. Sen: What is the decision?

Mr. Speaker: I am told there is something wrong with the machine.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Let us go to the lobbies.

Shri Mahatab (Angul): Let us try it again.

Shri Ranga: Let not the doors be opened.

Mr. Speaker: The chits might be distributed.

13 hrs.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, on a point of order. Under what rule is this being done? I find that rule 367 is quite clear so far as division is concerned. There is no provision for chit distribution. The division procedure is prescribed.

Mr. Speaker: This is also division. What else is it? If they want to go to the Lobbies, I am prepared for that. I have no objection.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But it came on the board—the results, I mean.

Mr. Speaker: I was told by the office that there was something wrong.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: The Lobbies will have to be cleared again.

Shri M. R. Masani: Why should the Lobbies be cleared again?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I object to that, Sir..... (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Speaker: Last time when we had that results on the machine, I was told that there was an error. This is a Constitution Amendment Bill and we must record the voting correctly. That is why I said that chits might be distributed. I have no other objective. There ought not to be any apprehensions.

Shri A. K. Sen: I understand, Sir, that even the Division Bell did not ring everywhere.

Shri M. R. Masani: No, no. Nobody who was not in the House when the Bell was rung should be allowed to come into the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: After hearing both sides, Sir, you ordered Division. The Rules cannot be broken to suit their interests....*(Interruptions.)*

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Sir, on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: At first a complaint was brought from both sides that the Members were busy in the Committee elections.

Shri Ranga: He made a motion, Sir and we objected to it. It fell through. You called division. We cannot go back upon it.

Mr. Speaker: But did he not come to me?.... (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Ranga: I am doing many things privately between you and me. Do you mean that you are going to bring it up here?

Shri Nath Pai: There should be some order, here.

Shri Ranga: In fact our proposition was not agreed to.

Mr. Speaker: Has everyone voted and sent the chits to the Table? Those who have not yet voted may do so.

Shri Nath Pai: I have not followed exactly what direction you gave on the statement made by the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. May I draw your attention, Sir . . .

Division No. 4] **AYES** **[13.36 hrs.**

Achal Singh, Shri
Akkamma Devi, Shrimati
Alva, Shri A.S.
Alvares, Shri
Babunath Singh, Shri
Balakrishnan, Shri
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Barman, Shri P.C.
Barupal, Shri P.L.
Basappa, Shri
Basumatari, Shri
Baswant, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhagavati, Shri
Bhanja Deo, Shri L. N.
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen
Bhawani, Shri Lakhmu
Bist, Shri J. B. S.
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Brij Basi Lal, Shri
Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri
Chakravartty, Shrimat Renu
Chakraverti, Shri P. R.
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati
Chaturvedi, Shri S. N.
Chaudhuri, Shri Sachindra
Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chavan, Shri Y. B.
Chavda, Shrimati Johraben
Das, Shri B. K.
Das, Shri N. T.
Deo Bhanj, Shri P. C.
Desai, Shri Morarji
Deshmukh, Dr. P. S.
Dey, Shri S. K.
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dubey, Shri R. G.
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.
Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
Pirodia, Shri
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Govind Das, Dr.
Guha, Shri A. C.
Gupta, Shri Priya
Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan
Hajarnavis, Shri
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Harvani, Shri Ansar
Hazarika, Shri J. N.
Heda, Shri
Hem Raj, Shri
Himatsingka, Shri
Jadhav, Shri M. L.
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Jain, Shri A.P.
Jamunadevi, Shrimati
Jena, Shri
Jha, Shri Yogendra
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Jyotishi, Shri J. P.
Kabir, Shri Humayun
Kadadi, Shri
Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu
Kandappan, Shri S.
Kar, Shri Prabhat
Karuthiruman, Shri
Kayal, Shri P. N.
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Khadilkar, Shri
Khan, Dr. P. N.
Khan, Shri Osman Ali
Khanna, Shri Mehr Chand
Krishnamachari, Shri T. T.
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Mahadeo Prasad, Shri
Mahtab, Shri
Maimoona Sultan, Shrimati
Majithia, Shri
Malhotra, Shri Inder, J.
Mallick, Shri Rama Chandra
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Maniyangadan, Shri
Mantri, Shri D.D.
Marandi, Shri
Matcharaju, Shri
Mate, Shri
Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra
Mehta, Shri J. R.
Menon, Shri Krishna
Menon, Shri P. G.
Minimata, Shrimati
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Mishra, Shri Bibbuti
Mishra, Shri Bibudhendra
Mishra, Shri M. P.
Misra, Dr. U.
Mohsin, Shri
Morarka, Shri
More, Shri K. L.
More, Shri S.S.
Mukane, Shri
Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
Munzni, Shri David
Murti, Shri M. S.
Muthiah, Shri
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Nambiar, Shri
Nanda, Shri
Naskar, Shri P. S.
Nath Pai, Shri
Nayak, Shri Mohan
Nesamony, Shri
Nigam, Shrimati Savitri
Oza, Shri
Pandey, Shri R. S.
Panna Lal, Shri
Paramasivan, Shri
Patel, Shri Chhotubhai
Patel, Shri N. N.
Patel, Shri P. R.
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Patil, Shri D. S.
Patil, Shri T. A.
Patnaik, Shri B. C.
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Pratap Singh, Shri
Puri, Shri D.D.
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Raghuramaiah, Shri
Raja, Shri G. R.
Raju, Dr. D. S.
Ram, Shri T.
Ramakrishnan, Shri P. R.
Ramanathan Chettiar, Shri
Ramaswamy, Shri V. K.
Rane, Shri
Ranjit Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri Jaganatha
Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy
Rao, Shri Muthyal
Rao, Shri Rameshwar
Rao, Shri Thirumala
Raut, Shri Bhola
Reddiar, Shri
Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda
Roy, Dr. Saradish
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Saha, Dr. S. K.
Sanji Rupji, Shri
Saraf, Shri Sham Lal
Sarma, Shri A. T.
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Sen, Shri A. K.
Sen, Shri P. G.
Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
Sham Nath, Shri
Shankaraiya, Shri
Sharma, Shri D. C.
Sharma, Shri K. C.
Shinkre, Shri
Siddiah, Shri
Singh, Shri D. N.
Singha Shri G. K.
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Sinha, Shrimti Ramdulari
Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Sivapraghassan, Shri Ku.
Sonavane, Shri
Soundaram Ramachandran, Sharimati
Soy, Shri H. C.
Srinivasan, Dr. P.
Subbaraman, Shri
Subramaniam, Shri C.

Sumat Prasad, Shri	Tula Ram, Shri	Venkaiah, Shri Kolla
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri	Uikey, Shri	Verma, Shri Balgovind
Surya Prasad, Shri	Ulaka, Shri	Vijaya Ananda, Maharajkumar
Swamy, Shri M. N.	Umanath, Shri Ramachandra	Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Swaran Singh, Shri	Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt	Wadiwa, Shri
Thomas, Shri A. M.	Vaishya, Shri M. B.	Warior, Shri
Tiwary, Shri D. N.	Varma, Shri Ravindra	Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna
Tiwary, Shri K. N.	Veerabassappa, Shri	Yadab, Shri N. P.
Tiwary, Shri R. S.	Veerappa, Shri	Yusuf, Shri Mohammad

NOES

Buta Singh, Shri	Krishnapal Singh, Shri	Shashank Manjari, Shrimati
Chaudhary, Shri Y. S.	Lahri Singh, Shri	Singha, Shri Y. N.
Gulshan, Shri	Mahananda, Shri	Singhvi Dr. L. M.
Gupta, Shri Kashi Ram	Masani, Shri M. R.	Solanki, Shri
Kakkar, Shri Gauri Shanker	Ram Singh, Shri	Swamy, Shri M. V.
Kapur Singh, Shri	Ranga, Shri	Swamy, Shri Sivamurthi
Kesar Lal, Shri		

Mr. Speaker: The voting has taken place now. Let us wait.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: The Railway Minister says he was there, he did not hear the bell.

Shri M. R. Masani: Take it sportingly. We lose every day.

Shri Ranga: Parliament has to wait on your convenience?

Shri Nath Pai: May I make a submission?

Mr. Speaker: Why should he now?

The result of the division is "Ayes" have 206, "Noes" have 19. As the motion has not been carried by a majority of the total membership of the House as required by the Constitution, the motion is not carried.

Ayes: 206; Noes: 19

The motion was negatived.

Shri Ranga: Let Nandaji now accept the decision of God.

Shri A. K. Sen: I do not know if you will apply your inherent powers to allow the proper vote of the House to be taken.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Mr. Speaker: Only one Member can have his say at one time. Others should remain silent. I will give them an opportunity if need be, but we should hear him patiently.

Shri A. K. Sen: The residuary clause gives powers to vary any rules and to frame such other directions as may be necessary to meet a particular situation. Here is a case where we have taken recourse to a mechanical contrivance, and the mechanical contrivance had failed to function.

Shri Ranga: Question.

Shri A. K. Sen: Many of the Members who had come had not heard the bell ringing at all.

An Hon. Member: Question.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. There ought not to be any question. He should be allowed to have his say.

Shri A. K. Sen: The mechanical contrivance, to the knowledge of all of us, failed to function.

Shri Ranga: No.

Shri M. R. Masani: Question.

Shri A. K. Sen: And if you call many of the hon. Members who were outside, they will tell you that they did not hear the bell ringing.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: They thought it to be a quorum bell.

Shri A. K. Sen: It is a fact that ever since the use of this mechanical device, Members have been led to believe that they will be told before they come to a division, that they will be informed by the ringing of the bells that the division is going to take place, and the bell really failed to function. Is it a case where a voting has been taken really according to the spirit of the House and the spirit of the rules? Many Opposition Members are now coming, you can see.

Shri Daji (Indore): The bell was not ringing. All of us were there.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): On a point of order.

Shri Radhelal Vyas (Ujjain): The bell did not ring.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The Law Minister is speaking. Nobody else can speak just at this moment.

Shri K. C. Reddy (Chikballapur): On a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: When he is speaking, how can it be allowed?

Shri Priya Gupta *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let the hon. Minister finish his point.

Shri A. K. Sen: If you look at rule 367(3)(a), it says:

> "If the opinion of the Speaker as to the decision of a question is challenged, he shall order that the Lobby be cleared."

Then, sub-rule (b) of the same rule says:

> "After the lapse of two minutes he shall put the question a second time and declare whether in his opinion the "Ayes" or the "Noes" have it."

Then, sub-rule (c) says:

> "If the opinion so declared is again challenged, he shall direct that the votes be recorded either by operating the automatic vote recorder or by the members going into the Lobbies:"

Now, so far as the Constitutional amendments are concerned, rule 155 comes into operation; it says:

> "Each clause of schedule, or clause or schedule as amended, as the case may be, shall be put to the vote of the House separately and shall form part of the Bill if it is passed by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting:"

Then, rule 158 says:

> "Voting shall be by division whenever a motion has to be carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting."

So, if the result of the voting shows that the majority of the total membership of the House and the majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting are in favour of the motion, it will be passed. Then, the important thing is, rule 159 which says:

> "In all other respects, the procedure laid down in these rules with respect to other Bills shall apply."

If that is so,—I do not want to be technical—you really did not declare again, before ordering the final division; that is to say, the procedure

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prescribed in rule 367(3)(b) and (c) had to be followed again; in other words, it says:

> "After the lapse of two minutes he shall put the question a second time and declare whether in his opinion the "Ayes" or the "Noes" have it."

Then, the procedure under sub-rule (c) has to be followed, namely,

> "If the opinion so declared is again challenged, he shall direct that the votes be recorded either by operating the automatic vote recorder or by the members going into the Lobbies:"

Now, if the failure of the system has taken place, the whole thing is void. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Only one can be heard at one time.

Shri A. K. Sen: You ordered the voting to be by the mechanical contrivance. That having failed, you have ordered a second time. It is in fact before the initiation of a second division and before we had resorted to voting by slips a second time that the lobbies should have been cleared again. (*Interruption*).

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri A. K. Sen: The lobbies should have been cleared again, because, the first option you have exercised—by ordering the voting to be recorded by the vote-recording machine; that having failed, you have ordered a second division. Virtually, for the second method—in my submission—it was incumbent upon you to have ordered that the lobbies be cleared a second time because it was the initiation of a second division. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. There is nothing more that can be said.

Shri Daji: Sir, in room No. 63, voting was going on. 80 persons or so, including myself, some Ministers and many of our friends were there. The bell was not heard. Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri was there; Shri Dasappa was there. Many Members were there; a host of others were there; so many were there and they would have come, but the bell was not heard. Therefore, in that sense, the right to participate in the voting was lost to us. You had said that the voting would be at 1 O'clock. We had been rushing from floor to floor, but the bell was not heard. (*Interruption*).

Shri Priya Gupta: In order that the Members may be attracted, a bell may be fixed in the rooms also where election for PAC, EC etc. are conducted so that we could hear its ringing, and may I also submit that it is incumbent on you to inform the Members.

Shri K. C. Reddy: I would like to make the same point that has been made by Shri Daji. I would like to invite your attention to the fact that... (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Will hon. Members allow me to hear? Let me hear what the hon. Member says.

Shri K. C. Reddy: The bell was not heard. Voting was going on for election of Members to three important Committees of the House. We were all voting and no bell was heard there.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Dasappa): I shall make it abundantly clear that myself and a large number of Members were waiting to hear the division bell. Before I left the House, I requested the hon. Law Minister to tell me at what time the division was likely to take place. He said it would be at 1 O'clock. I had some time and so I rushed up along with a large number of friends, voted as quickly as possible and rushed back, but by that time, the doors were barred against me and a large number of Members. Myself and a large number of other Members never heard anything about the ringing of the bell. Whatever the reasons—failure of the machine or otherwise—the division should be a fair one. I do not

think there is anybody here who wants to take undue advantage of the failure of the mechanism of the voting apparatus.

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम ने शपथ ली है और हम आपकी आज्ञा का पालन करेंगे। लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि मैं वोट देने गया था, मेरे साथ श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी थे और चीफ ह्विप हमारे साथ थे। हम लोगों ने कोई घंटी नहीं सुनी। यहां आप की मशीन भी तो फेल हो गई थी . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have heard enough. I think I should decide now.

Shri P. G. Sen (Purnea): On a point of order. Can you ask us to go and vote for the Estimates Committee, the Public Accounts Committee and the Committee on Public Undertakings and then, simultaneously, can you ask us to rush here and again vote in respect of the Bill? (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I think I will be listened to now!

Dr. Melkote (Hyderabad): Exactly at 1 O'clock, I was downstairs, but even here I did not hear the ringing of the bell.

Mr. Speaker: What has happened may be very unfortunate, but the facts are to be accepted, whatever the consequences. I am not prepared to sacrifice the traditions of Parliament. It was enquired from me in the beginning, and I put it to the Law Minister how long he was likely to take for his speech. It was 12.35 then. He said he would take about 20 minutes. Every hon. Member knew that a division would be taking place. I then said that it would be just about 1 O'clock.

Shri Daji: What about the bell?

Mr. Speaker: Now, the main issue that is being raised is that the bell did not ring. I accept that, but that is not a point on which a division can be questioned. It has been held so many times that there cannot be a point of order because the bell did not ring. That is very clear in the rules.

Shri Rameshwar Sahu (Rajnara): May I add....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Second- has been held by some of my prede- predecessors several times that the fact that the bell did not ring is no ground for upsetting the division. It is for the Whips to muster their strength and bring the Members here. (*Interruption*). Order, order. I am very sorry I cannot interfere in the division that has taken place and that has to be accepted by the House, whatever it is.

13.30 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (EIGHTEENTH AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): Sir, I am happy to say that the Government does not propose to proceed with the Constitution (Eighteenth Amendment) Bill and therefore you will excuse me, Sir, and the Government for not moving the motion for consideration of the Bill.

May I say a few words in explanation, because it is a matter which has hardly any precedent, particularly on such an important matter? It is true that this Bill has raised a rather strong controversy about either the intention of the Government or the scope of the Bill and it has often been suggested that the Government propose to ride roughshod over the Constitution. It is impossible to concede to that position and the Government never propose to do anything of the sort. In deference to the wishes of many within our party and also of hon. Members on the other side,—it is hardly a matter on which any of us would like to make it an issue. In any event, meeting the emergency would be the privilege of

[Shri A. K. Sen]

the entire House and at the appropriate time, we shall consider what necessary steps possible may have to be devised, in consultation with all the representatives of the various groups and parties here for the purpose of seeing if, during the working of the emergency, any further safeguard would be necessary for the protection of officers carrying out their duties.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of order. Sir. Under Rule 110, the Minister has to ask for leave to withdraw the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: It is not withdrawn; he does not proceed with it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But it has been introduced.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, but at this time, he does not want to proceed with the Bill.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Rule 110 says:

> "The member in charge of a Bill may at any stage of the Bill move for leave to withdraw the Bill....."

Mr. Speaker: If he has to withdraw it, then alone he may ask for leave.

13.34 hrs.

[SHRI SONAVANE *in the Chair*]

OIL AND NATURAL GAS COMMISSION (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): I beg to move*:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Oil and Natural Gas Commission Act, 1959, be taken into consideration."

This is a very simple Bill, and I do not wish to make a long speech on it. The Oil and Natural Gas Commission is carrying on valuable national work in exploring and producing pretroleum and natural gas from the resources of the country. Formerly land for this purpose used to be acquired under part 7 of the Land Acquisition Act. After the amendment of the Land Acquisition Act carried out in 1962 and the rules made thereunder, land acquisition for the purpose of companies has become extremely difficult, cumbersome and a long drawn out process. This has interfered with the work of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and therefore, I have moved that the land for the Commission may be acquired under any of the sections of the Land Acquisition Act, because it is for a public purpose. This will expedite very much the work of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

I move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved.

> "That the Bill further to amend the Oil and Natural Gas Commission Act, 1959, be taken into consideration."

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, while initiating the debate, the hon. Minister has not said anything about those provisions of the Land Acquisition Act wherein it is laid down that if land is acquired from a peasant, he should be paid compensation at the market value plus 5 per cent. I would like to know whether the Minister can give us an idea as to the total land required for the purpose of the Commission and whether that land will be acquired by the State Government and given to the Central Government for this Commission and what would be the rate of compensation to be given to the peasants.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

If land can be acquired with mutual consent and agreement, there may not be any trouble. The Minister has experience of land acquisition for IITs where a lot of trouble arose only because this could not be agreed to by the peasants. So, this point requires clarification. I will request him to kindly let us know how he is going to acquire the land and whether compensation will be in conformity with the Land Acquisition Act passed here.

Shri Oza (Surendranagar): Sir, when the Land acquisition Act was under consideration of the House, contentions were raised by several Members that when land has to be acquired, for companies, they should be treated differently. At that time, I was very unhappy because after all, the companies for which land was to be acquired, were floated for putting up some industries which were consistent with our Plan. It is good that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has a separate Act for itself, so that they can come before Parliament and get it amended suitably, so that when they want land, they can acquire it easily.

But what will happen to other companies who will also be needing land for industrial purposes? We want to industrialise this country as rapidly as possible, because it is our policy that we want to take off the population from the primary sector, i.e. the agricultural sector, to the secondary sector as rapidly as possible. That is what was being done by the companies. When the Land Acquisition Act was being considered, this was the impediment which was to be faced. Ultimately we realised that the particular Commission is facing this difficulty. In the same way, companies which are engaged in industrially developing the country are also facing the same difficulties. Where will these companies go? They have no Act of their own. They will be experiencing the same dilatory tactics which this Commission is experiencing today. So I wish, because we found that lands cannot be acquired easily, we, ultimately, relax the Act also. I hope the Law Ministry will take into consideration the fact that this is a particular difficulty which the public sector is facing in respect of industries which we have regarded as essential for the development of this country.

As I said, Sir, I fully endorse this Bill. We have to take a lesson from this Bill for amending the Land Acquisition Act. That is the point I want to submit at this stage.

Shri P. R. Patel (Patan): Sir, I support the Bill, and I think this is the proper Bill for the progress of the country. Land is required for drilling by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission. If land is not given, then the progress will stop.

But, Sir, I am at a loss to understand one thing. The Oil and Natural Gas Commission is a Government concern for all purposes. When they go for a survey, whether oil is there or not, naturally they have to pass over certain fields. They may do so and nobody objects to it. But very recently when I had been to Harij Taluka in my constituency, complaints were made to me that trucks and motors are driven through standing crops and no damages are given to the cultivators. Lands of the cultivators may be acquired for this purpose, I do not object. But at least so long as the lands are not acquired, when crops are damaged due to the survey made for oil, I think it is the duty of the Commission to pay full compensation for the damages done. Last year I was at Ranuj and other places. I received the same type of complaints. These persons who work in this Commission think that they form a super-government and they can do any damage. They care very little for the damages done. I would, therefore, request you, Sir, and through you the Commission, that wherever these people go, if they

[Shri P. R. Patel]

have to drive trucks and motrs through standing crops, they may do it but they must then and there assess the damages and manage to pay it to the cultivators.

With these remarks, I support the Bill, and I would say that there is nothing to say against this Bill.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I only wish to welcome the introduction of this Bill, because it is one of the many measures which would facilitate the progress of one of the most important sectors of our industrial growth.

Many of us were dismayed when the present incumbent of this office was shifted from the charge of the Ministry of Edducation and Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs to this new ministry, because all those who knew him respected him as a great educationist and as one interested in arts, culture and scientific research. That sense of dismay has, I think, been dispelled by the dynamic leadership he has given to the charge he now has under him. Indeed, Sir, it may be said with a measure of justification that it is on the functioning of this Ministry that the entire progress of this country may depend, because it is through the due development of petrochemicals in this country that, as a matter of fact, we can hope to reach a stage of self-generating economy. It is through development of petrochemicals in this country that we may really hope to achieve a stage breaking through the present stalemate into which we find ourselves. I hope, Sir, that the Minister will be able to tell us, while he is replying to this debate, about blueprint of progress he has in view in the field of petro-chemicals and how he hopes to achieve the economic progress which is very basic to this country today.

I support this Bill because it is obvious that the existing section 24 is somewhat anomalous. From a bare perusal of the existing section 24 of the Act it is clear that while land required by the Commission was considered to be or deemed to be needed for public purpose, it was provided that such land shall be acquired by the commission as if the provisions of Part VII of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, were applicable to it and the Commission were a company within the meaning of clause (e) of section 3 of the said Act.

As the Statement of Objects and Reasons shows very convincingly, what is intended to do now is to provide a procedure for acquisition of land which will not be a time-consuming process as has been hitherto. It is only right that the House lends its full support to this measure because this is a measure calculated to take away an anomaly on the statute-book and to effectuate a public purpose which has been recognised in the existing statute as a public purpose.

Sir, I will support the Bill, and I hope that the hon. Minister will be able to give us a glimpse of the working of his mind in the matter of development of the petrochemicals industry about which we have been reading heartening statements in the Press.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy (Kurnool): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I just stand on this occasion to congratulate this Ministry for having brought this measure. Certainly, land is needed for the Government and it has to be acquired. But I would like to say one thing, that whenever the land is acquired, as has been just said by my hon. friend, Shri Patel, the damages, whatever they are, should immediately be given to the owners. No man rich or poor should feel that the Government has taken away his land without giving him his due compensation.

Secondly, I would just like to remind the hon. Minister that when he was replying to the debate on the Demands for Grants relating to his Ministry, while he answered many questions he never covered the Godavari Delta area and the Cauveri area where the Oil and Natural Gas Commission people have found enough evidence to say that there is oil. From the geophysical survey that has been conducted by this department and from the data that is available, as far as my information goes, it is seen that the entire area right from Godavari Delta downwards is very rich in its oil finds. I would like to know why, having done the geophysical survey, this Ministry has not gone into the seismic survey which is the second process? I would like to know whether they are going to send at least this year another unit of men—usually in a working period they send two or three units of men to work—to work in that place. I would request the hon. Minister to expedite the work as far as the Godavari Delta is concerned so that the seismic survey is taken up early. I have not seen the chart, but from the information that I have got and the data available from the geophysical survey, I am told that the results are very encouraging, and it will not be surprising if one day this area gives very good yields. Therefore, both from the point of view of national development and also from the point of view of regional development, I would suggest that the hon. Minister should take immediate action in the next working season and send a seismic survey team to Andhra Pradesh, especially to the Godavari area.

Shri Warior (Trichur): I support this Bill but there are two or three things which I wish to bring to the attention of the hon. Minister. The first thing is that the projects report must be finalised before acquisition proceedings begin. It is well known to the hon. Minister as to what happened in the case of the phyto-chemicals project. Land was acquired, much money was spent but after all that the project report was not finalised and the project is still hanging fire. So, it is a loss to the public treasury. Not only that, there was so much of harassment to the people. Unnecessarily they were evicted. There are many such projects which have come to our knowledge where the peasents are evicted, the holders of the land were driven away and the project did not come through. Why should that be done? So, until and unless there is finality in the project-making.....

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: That is a story of the past.

Shri Warior: The story of the past must be present in the mind of the hon. Minister for the present and the future.

The second point is that the evicted persons and landholders should not always be left to the tender mercy of the State Governments. I know that this subject comes within the purview of the State Government, but actually the projects are under the Central Government and the money is paid by the Central Government. So, why should the peasants and the landholders suffer at the hands of the State Governments for any matter in which the State Government may find that they cannot make the payment or do some such thing? There is so much trouble in actually paying them in time and in paying them the real market price. There is so much of haggling. I do not know why it is so. There is the Government machinery to evaluate the land and to know what market price is prevalent in the neighbourhood. All these things are there. Still, if the small holders specially are to seek the intervention of the courts for a correct appraisal of the value of their land or for getting redemption from the Government, it is a hardship for them. I know that there are cer-

[Shri Warior]

tain matters involved in it. In these transactions the State Governments and the Central Government are always making some big adjustments. The aid and loans given by the Central Government to the State Governments will be adjusted by the prices which are given to the landholders; but these adjustments come in the way of having a peaceful settlement of all these accounts. This should not be so.

The third point is that most of these people who are ousted their livelihood are cultivators. They live upon their lands and cultivate something. When they are driven out, there must be a provision to see that prior consideration is given to them for employment. That could be done. At least in the non-technical services these people could be employed usefully. Local employment should also be cheaper to the Government than employing people from distant places. These things must be looked into and taken care of before Government take arbitrary powers to acquire lands and send out those people who are settled there.

More than that, I think, most of the projects even after finalisation are held up for want of sufficient powers with the Government for land acquisition, not only in this Department but in various departments. That aspect also must be considered. It is high time that the Planning Commission itself took this land acquisiton problem more seriously and dealt with it as a problem covering the entire land of India so that all the States come within the purview of that and a uniform policy is adopted in this connection not only by this Ministry but by all other ministries. The project should not be held up for want of land acquisition. It is a cumbesome process and it must be simplified more and more so that speedier action could be taken.

With these words, I support the Bill.

Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I gladly welcome the Bill and thank the hon. Minister for bringing it before the House. But, at the same time, I would place before him some facts which are worthy of consideration.

About land acquisition the Law Commission made a survey in the country and recommended that according to the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, compensation should be fixed according to the market price prevalent when a notification was made for the acquisition of the land. It may be two, three or five years ago when a preliminary notification was made which is necessary in this case also and the compensation will be calculated according to the market price at that time and not according to the market price at the time when the land will be acquired. That is the difficulty. In order to avoid that difficulty the hon. Minister has brought this Bill so that this important work may be carried out without any impediment. But I would ask the Government one thing. There is so much grumbling in the country. You are aware that about the acquisition of land at Ghaziabad, so many things have been heard in this House and our hon. Prime Minister was forced to say that compensation should be paid according to the market price at the time when the land has been taken. But the Land Acquisition Act has not been amended; so. people are not getting even that much amount by which they might be able to acquire at least taht much of land elsewhere. These are the difficulties which have been found out and through the hon. Minister I would request the Government to look to the amendment which is urgently necessary. In the fundamental rights we say that no people will be affected by acquisition, but here we have evidence which induced the Government and the hon. Prime Minister to say that those people are being affected. So, the Land Acquisi-

tion Act should be amended and not that Government should bring forward some legislation for some work and carry on the work. However, in view of the importance of this Ministry this thing is necessary and I wholeheartedly support it; but, at the same time, I request the Government that an amendment of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 should be brought forward at once.

14 hrs.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam): Sir, I am sure that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission (Amendment) Bill, 1964, will gain support from all the hon. Members which is evident from the speeches of hon. Members. I agree with Shri Patel and other hon. Members when they say that adequate compensation should be paid to the owners of land whose lands are acquired by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission. In the statement of objects and reasons it has been said that difficulty is being experienced in acquiring land expeditiously for carrying out oil exploration and production programmes of the Commission and this may adversely affect the target for production of crude oil and gas. After the Chinese invasion specially it has been felt by us how important it is for us to be self-sufficient in oil and natural gas, petroleum, chemicals etc. specially in view of the foreign exchange difficulties which we are facing. I am sure this country is rich in oil and natural gas. I do not think anybody will object to its work. Rather, the people will be too eager to see that there should not be any delay in the implementation of the exploration and production programmes of the Commission. We are anxiously waiting to find places where there is rich deposit of oil and natural gas. My hon. friend Shrimati Yashoda Reddy just now brought to the notice of the hon. Minister how rich the Godavari valley is in oil and natural gas. I also agree with her that immediately without any delay two seismic parties should be sent to that area because even the explorations so far conducted are very encouraging and further exploration of this area will be very useful in the interest and the prosperity of the country. If we are able to get rich products, there is also the advantage of our becoming self-sufficient in petroleum products which will lead to the development of the petroleum and chemical industries. In view of all these advantages, I support this Bill and I am sure it will get the consent of all the Members of the House.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for having given me an opportunity to speak on this Bill. As a member of the Public Accounts Committee, I had an opportunity to go to some of these places, especially to Gujarat, Cambay and other oil fields, where magnificent work is being conducted by the O.N.G.C. There also, during our stay, the same apprehension had been expressed by the authorities concerned that in making the rapid progress in the prospecting of oil and natural gas, the acquisition of land is coming in the way of the O.N.G.C. I am very glad to see that the Minister has come before the House with this amending Bill so as to accelerate the progress of exploration and prospecting of oil and natural gas in our country. According to the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill, it is to overcome the difficulty in acquiring land which is necessary for the purpose. I would like to point to the hon. Minister that at times in our over-enthusiasm to go ahead with this programme, the peasants whose lands are being acquired are put to unnecessary and unwanted difficulties. The authorities assume a sort of superiority and they do not try to know the real feelings of the peasants who part with their lands for the progress of the country. There must be a clear understanding and also a thorough enquiry so as to see that the peasants feel that they get adequate compensation for the lands that they are going to part with for drilling and other purposes.

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

Coming to the other activities of the O.N.G.C., I could find that there has been the neglect of the areas where there are vast potentialities of oil and natural gas to be produced. The other day, the Chairman of the O.N.G.C. speaking in Madras said that the O.N.G.C. has got a huge programme of conducting seismic and off-shore operations on the cost of Koramandal and because of the lack of jigs, they are not able to pursue this and they are trying to get these from Gujarat. This programme should not in any way be hampered when there are vast potentialities in that area. As many hon. Members have already pointed out, there are vast potentialities in the Godavari area and also in the Cauveri area. The Andhra University has conducted a survey so far as the Godavari area is concerned and their report also must be with the hon. Minister. Keeping in view all these factors, I would only suggest to the hon. Mnister that he should see that the activities of the O.N.G.C. are extended to this part of the country.

With these few remarks, I wholeheartedly support this Bill and I hope again request the Minister to see that no farmer, no peasant, suffers for want of adequate compensation went their lands are taken up for this purpose.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome this Bill for more reasons than one. In the first place, I wish to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that though some parts have been surveyed from this point of view, there are other parts which are still neglected. I feel very happy when I think of the Gujarat State. I do not feel happy when I think of the oil map of India so far as the other States are concerned. Some of my friends have drawn our attention to the Cauvery basin and the Godavari basin. I agree that these basins require to be drilled, require to be surveyed and require to be under the scrutiny of the programme of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission. I would say, some parts have not been properly dealt with. Of course, there was the Jwalamukhi project. But my feeling is that Jwalamukhi was given up as a bad job before it had been dealt with thoroughly. I also feel that there are certain places in Punjab and also in Uttar Pradesh which require intensive surveying and othe things. In the district of Hoshiarpur, some attempt was made to find out oil. But, I think, the attempt was half-hearted and, therefore, nothing happened there which could be made a subject for pride or a subject for rejoicing. My feeling is that the whole of this country which, I feel, is a rich country in oil should be surveyed, taken in hand, and we should see to it that our country becomes rich in oil and gas. There was a talk some time back that we would ask Pakistan for gas and we were enthusiastic about it. Of course, I was not happy about getting any gas from Pakistan because our relations with Pakistan have been degenerating steadily and gradually all these years. Therefore, it is necessary that, in order that India becomes self-sufficient in gas, we should discover our own resources.

Sir, at the same time, I feel that, though our Government is doing something in this direction, there are other foreign companies undertaking this kind of exploration and prospecting. I look forward to the day when our Oil and Natural Gas Commission will spread its beneficent activities all over India and we shall not be at the mercy of or tied to any foreign company. I think that that is what has got to be done. For this purpose we require acquisition of land. I think that anybody who gives land for this purpose is doing something which is highly patriotic. He may not get as much good out of it as he expects, but I am sure that his children and grand-children will reap the benefits of his deed. If India becomes rich in oil, I think that every

citizen of India will reap the profits of it. Therefore, I think that there should be no reluctance on the part of anybody to part with his land for this very beneficent purpose, for this purpose which is patriotic to the highest possible degree.

Now, the point is that we are working under a system which is, I think, outmoded. The hon. Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals is not a person who believes in things which are obsolescent and which are antiquated. I think that he is up to date and progressive in his outlook. The Land Acquisition Act was passed in 1894, before even I was born, and I do not know why it has been kept going all these years. We have had so much of land reform in this country, but the old Land Acquisition Act continues to be in operation. This Act was the gift of the British Government to us. The British Government did not take ito account all the possibilities of the uses of this Act, and, therefore, their viewpoint was very narrow; their horizon was very limited and their objectives were very much circumscribed. Of course, it is not the hon. Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals who can bring about a reform of this Land Acquisition Act. But I do feel that that has got to be done, and that has got to be done from two points of view. In the first place, the procedural part has to be made as less unwieldly and as much uncumbersome as possible. Sometimes, the procedural aspect of the problem takes so much time that we feel lost in it, and we cannot see the wood for the trees. Therefore, I would say that this has got to be simplified.

In the second place, we have got to take into account the value which land has acquired during the last twenty years. What was the value of land in my village in West Pakistan? One bigha of land used to sell for Rs. 100 at that time. I had some lands over there, and in 1947 I was offered Rs. 1000 for a bigha of land in that very village. I was not a prophet, and I did not know that Partition was going to come about; otherwise, I would have sold my land. The land which was selling at Rs. 100 per bigha in 1920 began to sell at Rs. 1000 per bigha in 1947. I do not know what is happening there now, but you can understand how the price of land has appreciated during the last twenty years in this country. Look at the colonisers who have grown rich at the expense of the poor land-owners.

My very respectful submission is that the compensation which is going to be given under the Land Acquisition Act of 1894 is a mockery. I think that there cannot be anything more unsocialistic than this; there cannot be anything more inequitable than this; there cannot be anything more unfair than this. After all, as I said yesterday also, I think that a piece of land does not only mean something in terms of bighas or acres; a piece of land is tied up with our emotional life, with our psychological life and with the traditions of the family or the house; it means so many things. And, therefore, if you want a man to part with his land, you should try to see that he gets a good compensation for it Further, I would say that if you take a land from somebody here, you should give him land somewhere else, so that the compensation will be land for land and not money for land. Of course, the hon. Minister will say that he has got nothing to do with this and that this is something which comes under another Ministry. All the same, I would request him to see to it that the compensation which is given is adequate. At the same time, I would also submit that the compensation which is given is not delayed so much that the poor man whose land is acquired feels unhappy about the whole procedure, and he has to wait indefinitely and wait for very long before he gets any compensation. If the hon. Minister cannot step up the compensation for the land, if he cannot give the proprietor of land, land for land, he can do at least one thing, namely that he can give him the compensa-

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tion as expeditiously as possible. We acquired land for so many public undertakings but the people whose lands we acquired have been clamouring for the payment of the compensation but they have nt got it. Therefore, the expeditious disposal of the compensation claims should be the policy of this Government.

I feel that one of the biggest things that has happened in free India is the discovery of oil in our country and the finding of natural Gas in this country. In this, the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has played a very important part. I must submit that they do not have enough equipment, they do not have enough drilling machines and all that kind of thing. Of course, now, we are having our own drilling machines etc. but we do not have enough equipment. We do not also have the required number of personel. We do not also have the technological know-how, the up-to-date technological know-how of a country like Rumania or other such countries of the west. In spite of all these things, the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has a record of which it can be proud, and of which the Minister can be proud and of which I think that we all can be proud. I hope that this obstacle in the proper functioning of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission will be removed and things would be so arranged that the other handicaps from which it suffers will also be removed very soon.

I congratulate the hon. Minister on bringing forward this Bill, and I am sure that he will make the map of India in terms of oil much richer than what it is today.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : सभापति महोदय, इस बिल के लिये मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय को मुबारकबाद देता हूं, और साथ ही उनसे यह भी निवेदन है कि जमीन लेते वक्त इस बात का खयाल रखा जाए कि जब जमीन ली जाती है उस वक्त काम शुरू किया जाए । कई जगह ऐसा होता है कि जमीन दो दो तीन तीन साल तक बेकार पड़ी रहती है, जिससे नेशनल लास होता है क्योंकि उस पर खेती भी नहीं हो सकती । मैंने इस बिल में यह संशोधन पेश किए हैं :

"Page 1, line 8,—*for* "its functions *substitute* "oil exploration and production programmes".

"Page 1—*after* line 10, *insert*— "Provided that if the land so acquired is of no use at a later stage to the Commission, it shall be offered to the owners from whom the land was acquired.".

इस तरीके से जमीन लेने का इस वक्त जो कायदा है वह क़ायदा बदलना चाहिए । आप सारी कॉलिनी के लिए जमीन एक्वायर करते हैं तो वह उचित नहीं है । दरअसल सिर्फ ड्रिलिंग के लिए और ऐक्सप्लोरेशन के लिए जो जमीन चाहिए वह जमीन लो जाय बाकी लोगों को बसाने के लिए और आप अपने अफसरान की कोठियां बनाने के लिए जो जमीन लेते हैं उसका मुआविजा मार्केट रेट से दिया जाय और मार्केट रेट के ऊपर वह खरीदी जायें । केवल वह जमीनें जो कि एक्सप्लोरेशन और ड्रिलिंग परपजेज के लिए जरूरी हों वे ऐक्वायर की जायें लेकिन इसके अलावा जो भी जमीन आप और लेते हैं उनको मार्केट रेट पर परचेज करना चाहिए । जब इन जमीनों की जरूरत न रहे तो उस वक्त यह जमीनें खास तौर से उन्हीं मालिकान को दी जायें जिन मालिकों से यह ऐक्वायर की गई थीं । जमीनें आप ऐक्वायर और रिक्विजीशन प्रोडक्शन के लिये करते हैं लेकिन अगर तीन, चार साल के बाद आप की वह स्कीमें कामयाब नहीं हो सकती हैं तो वह जमीनें पुनः उन्हीं काश्तकारों और किसानों को लौटा दी जायें जिनसे वह ली गई थीं ।

इसमें दिक्कत यह होती है कि तीन, तीन और चार, चार साल के बाद सरकार के ऐक्सपेरीमेंट्स फेल हो जाते हैं और सरकार तीन, चार साल के बाद जमीन को ज्यों का त्यों छोड़ जाती है । इसलिए

सरकार की यह ड्यूटी होनी चाहिए कि जमीन जिस सूरत में ली गई थी उसी सूरत में वह उन्हें वापिस भी की जाय। जो गड्ढे खोदे गये हैं उनको पूरा करना सरकार का काम होना चाहिए। आयल ऐंड नेचुरल गैस कमिशन के पास लाखों लोग हैं जो कि उन जमीनों को ठीक कर सकते हैं और वह जमीनें जब भी उन्हें वापिस दी जायें तो उन्हें उसी शक्ल में लौटायी जायें जिस शक्ल में वह जमीनें उनसे ली गई थीं।

इसके अलावा सरकार जो जमीनें अपने प्रोडक्शन परपजेज के लिए ऐक्वायर करती है उसके बारे में कोई पालिसी इस तरह की निश्चित होनी चाहिए कि अगर साल में, दो साल में या जो भी अवधि सरकार मुनासिब समझती हो, एक फिक्सैड डेट तय होनी चाहिए कि अगर उतनी अवधि में वहां पर वह काम न कर सके और अगर वह जमीनें ऐक्सप्लोरेशन और ड्रिलिंग के लिए कामयाब न हो सकें तो फिर वह जमीनें उन्हीं काश्तकारों को वापिस कर दी जायेंगी।

14·23 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

इसके साथ ही साथ इस बात का भी ख्याल रखना है कि जहां काम अटका हुआ है पांच, पांच और छै, छै साल से और कोई नतीजा हासिल नहीं हो रहा है वहां के लिए जल्द से जल्द कोई कमेटी बिठाई जाय और वह कमेटी बैठ कर यह तय करे कि वाकई यह जमीनें सही ली गई हैं या नहीं। जैसा कि वैज्ञानिक लोग कहते हैं जैसा कि स्पेशलिस्ट्स लोग कहते हैं भारत को भगवान ने इतना बड़ा ज़खीरा दिया है कि अगर हम उस तेल को निकालने में सक्सैसफुल हो जायें तो इतना तेल पैदा हो जायेगा कि उससे जहां भारत की अपनी जरूरियात भी पूरी हो जायेंगी वहां हम उसे बाहर भी भेज सकते हैं। लेकिन हम लोग फेल हो रहे हैं। जो काम हमें ६ महीने में करना था वह काम हम ४ साल में भी नहीं कर रहे हैं। इस काम में देरी न होनी चाहिए और इसके लिए सब से पहले हमें लोगों को इंसैंटिव देना चाहिए जो हमारे वर्कर्स हैं, जिन्होंने काम किया, है जिन्होंने रेकार्ड कायम किया है उनको अच्छे भत्ते दिये जायें, उनकी तनख्वाह बढ़ायी जाय। उनके रैंक को उन्नत किया जाय लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि इस लाइन में सरकार कोई इंसैंटिव उन्हें नहीं दे रही है। उनकी मेहनत को एप्रीशिएट नहीं किया जा रहा है। जब तक वर्कर्स को उनकी मेहनत के लिए पूरी तरह से ईनाम नहीं दिया जायेगा, पुरस्कार नहीं दिया जायेगा तब तक यह काम नहीं हो सकता है। इसलिए मैंने जो आपके सामने ३, ४ सुझाव रक्खे हैं उनको सरकार मंजूर करे। मेरे बहुत इन्नोसैंट सुझाव हैं। उनमें कोई पार्टी या अपोजीशन की बात नहीं है बल्कि यह तो स्वयं आप के फायदे की बात है जो कि मैं आपको कह रहा हूं। यह देश हमें भी उतना ही प्यारा है जितना कि आपको प्यारा है। लेकिन किसान जो गेहूं पैदा करता है, जो चना पैदा करता है उस किसान को इसमें तकलीफ़ होती है जब कि पांच साल के बाद सरकार यह कहती है कि ऐक्सपेरीमेंट फेल हो गया। वह जमीनें किसानों तक वापिस नहीं जाती हैं। इसलिए वह जमीनें किसानों को दी जायें, उसी तरीके से हमवार कर दी जायें जैसी कि उनसे ली गई थीं। उनको ऊंची, नीची, जमीनें न दी जायें। किसानों को जो मुआविजा दिया जाये वह मुआविजा भी उनको मार्केट रेट से दिया जाये। इसके अलावा जो जमीनें कौलिनीज के लिये या अफसरान की कोठियां बनाने के लिए दी जायें वे ऐक्वायर न की जायें बल्कि वे बाकायदा खरीदी जायें।

मैं एक बार फिर मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देता हूं और यह आशा रखता हूं कि हमारे देश के पेट्रोलियम की जरूरयात जल्द पूरी हो जायेंगी।

Shri Himatsingka (Godda): I support the provisions of the Oil and

[Shri Himatsingka]

Natural Gas Commisison (Amendment) Bill. It is a welcome measure. It is absolutely necessary that when land is acquired for any useful purpose like that of the Commission, there should be no delay so that the Commission's work of exploration can be started immediately. In fact, that applies to all useful purposes for which land may be acquired.

Along with the land being made available to the party requiring it, it should also be seen that compensation for such acquisition is paid to the owner as quickly as possible. So far as the price is concerned, I think the Land Acquisition Act takes ample care that the price will be market price plus 15 per cent for compulsory acquisition. So the question of price does not stand in the way. The question is of expedition. If land is acquired under a particular part of the Act, it takes a longer time than when it is acquired under another part, under Part II as has been proposed in this Bill.

I therefore, give my wholehearted support to the Bill and hope that the hon. Minister will be able to push through the work that the Commission is doing so that our country may be self-sufficient in oil products and may not have to depend on imports which means a lot of foreign exchange expenditure and other things.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): This Bill is a very simple one. When the Oil and Natural Gas Commission requires land, it must be made available to it as expeditiously as possible. In this connection, I am reminded of the opinion expressed by a Russion expert in one of his lectures in Calcutta University when the proposed Express Highway from Calcutta to Durgapur was being designed. He happened to be in Calcutta at that time and in a lecture at the University, he said that in a place where food is scarce, agricultural land should be taken up for any such purpose as little as possible. That was the opinion expresed by him in reference to the proposed Express Highway.

But if land is to be acquired for any purpose, it is for the purpose given in this Bill. If acquisition of land is justified for any object, that is the object given in the Bill moved by the hon. Minister today. As I think of it, I am reminded of the hon. Minister's statement in the Rajya Sabha that oil may be found in Port Canning area or the southern part of Bengal. That encourages me further to give my support to the Bill. Sometime back, there was a report in the newspapers that oil may be found even in North Calcutta. That is the area from which I come. If the hon. Minister can succeed in finding oil in North Calcutta, we shall give him whatever area of land he requires, though land there is very costly.

In any case, this proposal made in the Bill should be considered. I would urge only one caution as uttered by Shri Samanta, that is, when land is acquired and people are ousted from the land, they should be given compensation to meet their reqirements for getting themselves rehabilitated in another part of the same area as quickly as possible. With that amount of concession made for the persons or villagers whose land would be acquired, we give our wholehearted support to this Bill.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): I want to make only one suggestion. This Bill is very useful But in one or two cases after the acquisition of land there has been a dilatory process. I know of instances where steps were taken for acquiring land, and then having acquired it years were taken for making any use of that land. For the sake of example I may mention only the case of the Hingoli-Khandwa line. The land was acquired for years together. Then nothing was done. The

scheme which was started was abandoned even, and the people thought that their land was gone and it was not used by the Government. The compensation was not being received by them for a long time. On account of this dilatory process people are disgusted with this procedure under the Land Acquisition Act. I want the hon. Minister to be particular about this matter. No doubt this is a matter for the State authorities, but if there is pressure from the Central Government to have it done by a particular time and particular care is taken to see that those persons whose lands are acquired will get proper compensation and that to in proper time, then there will be a good realisation and support on the part of the people. For, after all, the people's support is required for the success of the work that is started there. This was the main thing that I wanted to press upon the attention of the hon. Minister.

Discovery of oil is one of the most important chains from the point of view of the industrial development of the country in this post-liberty period. If there is anything to our credit which we can show to the world, it is the discovery of oil. I believe we should be able to make good use of that and try to utilise those oil resources in the land as much as possible and as early as possible. I wish the hon. Minister every success in this line.

Shri P. N. Kayal (Jaynagar): After Independence, it should have been the duty of the Government to make the people in general feel that it is their government, that it is a government of the people for the people and by the people. Invariably in all cases where the Government have come forward to acquire any piece of land some sort of a resistance has been put up by the owners of the land. I think this is the experience that can be gathered from all corners of this country. For having the co-operation of the people, particularly those peasants or small landholders in the village side who are illiterate, Government should be more and more careful in their dealings with the people.

There are two aspects that should be taken into consideration in giving compensation, or whatever it is, to the owner of the land. The first aspect is that the land belongs to the peasant, and that land to the peasant is much more valuable to him than even a few thousand rupees, what to talk of reasonable price or Market price. The man who owns only one acre or two acres of land feels a sense of possession, and he wants to enjoy from his sense of possession. He is poor and starving or half-starving, but he does not want to give up that possesion. So that aspect of the matter should be taken into consideration in giving compensation to the people whose land the Government proposes to take away.

The second aspect is this. I would request the hon. Minister to appreciate that, say, for driling purposes, for exploring oil etc. Government will have to incur heavy expenditure. So, why does he want—as if to deprive the poor peasant of his possession—to take protection under the Land Acquisition Act? He can straightway go to the peasant and tell him, "Here is another piece of land, which is more profitable perhaps than the land which we are going to acquire." Then Government could have very easily carried out its purpose.

So my contention is, not only for this Oil and Natural Gas Commission but for any public purpose, for a purpose which is really beneficial to the whole nation, it is not so easy to make a small man convinced about the real gravity of a particular matter. So it is better to make that illiterate or small landholder feel that whatever he has to give or sacrifice, in lieu of that he is getting something more. Therefore it is that kind of attitude which should be taken up by the Government, so that really we will be

[Shri P. N. Kayal]

serving a far bigger purpose. That purpose is that the people in this country will begin to feel that the Government is theirs and is not a government run by any foreign ruler.

श्री गोरी शंकर रुक्कड़ (फ़तेहपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस वक्त जिस बिल पर हाउस में विचार हो रहा है, मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूं, क्योंकि इसमें यह व्यवस्था कर दी गई है कि इसके अधीन जो जमीन एक्वायर की जायेगी, वह एक सार्वजनिक कार्य के लिए एक्वायर की गई समझी जायेगी। प्रायः यह देखा गया है कि जिस जमीन पर छोटे छोटे कृषक खेती करते हैं, अन्न की पैदावार करते हैं, वह ले ली गई और उनके जीवन निर्वाह के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई। मुझे इस बात का बहुत खेद है। सरकार को इस बुनियादी सिद्धांत पर विचार करना चाहिए कि अगर छोटे कृषकों की कोई ऐसी जमीन ली जाती है, जिस पर फ़सल होती है, जिस पर अन्न पैदा किया जाता है, तो उनको पूरे दाम दिये जाने चाहिए और ऐसी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए कि उनके परिवार की रोटी चल सके। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस पर विशेष तौर से ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए ।

इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं कि हमारे देश को तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस की आवश्यकता है और इसलिये जिस धरती पर वे मिलते हैं, उसको अवश्य लिया जाना चाहिए । परन्तु अक्सर यह देखा गया है कि ऐसी जमीन लेने के बाद जब कम्पेलेन्शन का प्रश्न उठता है, तो कृषकों को सालों तक मुकदमेबाजी का शिकार होना पड़ता है फिर भी उनको उचित मुआवजा नहीं मिलता है। मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूं, परन्तु एक बात पर, जो कि बुनियादी है, भारत सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए । श्रीमन्, मैंने देखा है कि सैकड़ों एकड़ जमीन ऐसी ले ली गई है जिस में दो फसलें होती थी, खरीफ की और रबी की परन्तु उन कृषकों के लिए किसी तरह का भी प्रबंध किसी, तरह की भी व्यवस्था ऐसी नहीं की गई कि वे खेती करके अपना जीवन निर्वाह कर सकें। यह बहुत आवश्यक है। विशेष तौर से आज जबकि अन्न की कमी है और हमें अन्न बाहर से मंगाना पड़ रहा है, हमारी योजनायें बढ़ती जा रही हैं और उनको कार्यान्वित करने के लिए हमें धरती की जरूरत है, खेती करने के लिए जमीन की आवश्यकता है, इस ओर आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये । जो विधेयक हमारे सामने है इसके बारे में ही नहीं जिस काम के लिए इसमें जमीन लेने की व्यवस्था है, उसके बारे में ही नहीं बल्कि और जिस किसी कार्य के लिए भी, जिस किसी विभाग के लिए भी इस प्रकार की धरती ली जाए, जिसमें कि अन्न का उत्पादन होता हो, उसके लिए रुपये के रूप में पैसा न दे करके यह व्यवस्था की जाए कि जमीन के बदले जमीन उनको मिल जाए ताकि खेती करके वे अपना तथा अपने परिवार वालों का पालन पोषण कर सकें ।

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, we welcome this Bill which had been suported by all the hon. Members of this House. With its expanding activities, the ONGC should expedite its work and land should be easily available. But it is also very necessary that compensation should be expeditiously paid. In my own area when this Commission started its work some five or six years ago, I had to represent against the delay in payment of compensation. The Commission occupied very wide area, sometimes for drilling purposes or for other purposes. Sometimes good lands are taken but very small compensation is paid. They should be liberal so far as com-

pensation is concerned. Persons who are displaced from the lands should also be cared for. We represented in our area that whenever some works are started, at least in young men of that area should be given some employment in that particular area. But all those requests have not been heeded so far. Sometimes they take land for building roads because drilling takes place in the interior and they have to build roads. In such cases some very good agricultural lands are taken and those persons are displaced. They should take a humanistic view and provide some employment for the people of those areas. Drilling has again taken place in the Jwalamukhi area which the hon. Minister has already visited and I hope that the people of that area will also be given some representation for training purposes.

There is a certain road built by the district board. But that road was cut off when the ONGC constructed its own road. Either the use of the road which has been build by the ONGC should be permitted for traffic purposes or the road built by the district board, now zila parishad, should be constracted by ONGS for transport purposes. Even though representation was made, no heed was paid to it. Whenever they construct such roads, they should be thrown open to the public; they should not be closed. No doubt there may be some security purposes. But if some passes are issued under certain conditions that road can be opened. With these words, I request the hon. Minister to arange for expenditious compensation, as for expeditious acquisition, and for liberalisation of compensation. With these words, I support this Bill.

Shri Humayun Kabir: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am grateful to all the hon. Members who have taken part in this debate. This was one of the occasions when there was unanimity in the House for a constructive purpose.

The remarks made by hon. Members may be grouped broadly under three heads: reference to acquisition methods, reference to compensation and a large number of references to the need for further exploration. Some of the remarks, though extremely valuable, were not strictly pertinent to this Bill. Acquisition methods are not determined by us; they are laid down in the Act itself and the State Government follows that procedure. I accept in principle the suggestions made by more than one hon. Member that fair price should be paid as expeditiously as possible whenever land is acquired. In certain cases we have deposited the money into the respective treasuries and it is for the State Government to make payments. If we can help in any way in this matter, we shall always be willing.

So far as fair price is concerned it has been mentioned by hon. Members that the prices are fixed according to the law. Where it is taken for a public purpose under any urgency, some times prices are slightly higher than the actual market rate at that time.

My hon. friend Mr. Samanta raised a question: sometimes land is acquired at one stage and notice is given and price is fixed at the time of issue of notice; price is actually paid when the land is taken over. This matter also does not directly come into this Bill. This matter should be taken up separately. Perhaps some kind of a fair compromise could be found. If notice is given and land is in the use of the owners of land and at a later date the land is taken over for a public purpose, if compesation has to be paid at the latter rate, it sometimes may make the scheme uneconomic. But this is a matter which should be examined carefully and a settlement should be found which is fair both to the owner of the land and also to the public enterprise.

With regard to compensation, I have dealt with that point; it has to be paid as expeditiously as possible. It was suggested that land should be given for land. Obviously, the ONGC cannot undertake any such responsibility,

[Shri Humayun Kabir]

Where will the land come from? Normally our requirements will not be very much. It is generally a small area we take for drilling purposes. Of course for other purposes, sometimes more land is required. But in all cases, the ONGC will try and see that as little land is possible is taken. We do not also want to tie up the hands of the Commission unnecessarily That is why this Bill has been introduced. Very valuable equipment used for drilling purposes—sometimes its value at a drilling site may be a crore or more—and very highly qualified technical personnel are employed; any undue delay will slow down the programme and will add very greatly to the cost of exploration and production and thus in a way retard the development of the national economy. That is why we have brought forward this Bill.

Then, many hon. friends suggested that there should be exploration in other areas. I can assures the House that our purpose is to search for oil wherever it is available. A fairly large area has already been covered. About 300,000 sq. kilometres have been covered by gravity survey, and for seismic survey, 23,400 line kilometres have been done. In respect of geolocal survey, about 31,000 sq. kilometres of detailed mapping and 88,000 sq. kilometres of semi-detailed mapping have been already accomplished, and about 11,000 line kilometres have been traversed. But ours is a vast country —two million sq. miles approximately —and that is why we are anxious that the progress of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission should expedited.

I am sorry to say that there has been some slowing down in reaching the target of the third Five Year Plan. at the begining of the Plan, the target had been fixed at about 600 wells but because of the difficulties which have been faced in the first three years, because of the difficulties, in Assam, with regard to the access to the land, and because of the difficulties in Gujarat in acquiring the land this target had to be revised slightly onwards. I have asked the Oil and Natural Gas Commission to go into the matter once again and see if we can expedite the processes so that as much survey as possible may be undertaken in the remaining two years of the third Five Year Plan.

Shri Oza referred to the difficulty of other companies. I can understand that there may be difficulties, but there is one distinction between the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and the other companies. This is entirely for public purpose, and it may be regarded almost as a limb of the Government, and therefore, the amendment which I have brought forward is logical. It was in fact long overdue. It was only because acquisition for companies in the past was comparatively easy that this had been put in that part of the Land Acquisition Act, but the moment difficulties were faced. we have brought this before the House. I am happy to find that the whole House has suported this measure.

I am grateful to Dr. Singhvi for his extremely kind remarks. He wanted me to give a picture of the petrochemical industry. I do not think this would be the proper occasion for that, but I shall take the opportunity of taking the House into confidence and placing our programmes if the petrochemical industries perhaps early in the next session because by that time some of the studies will also be complete. Broadly, the picture is that we want that the petro-chemical industries should develop in different regions of the country, for we feel that through these petro-chemical complexes, the economic improvement of the country can be carried out at a more rapid rate than by almost any other type of industry that we can think of.

Some friends might have seen the recent anouncement which was made on the occasion of the 70th birthday of Mr. Khrushchev wherein Soviet experts have said that the Soviet Union

made the first giant stride in industrialisation by the electrification of the country and now they are taking the second giant stride by what they call chemicalisation of the country by introducing petro-chemical industries on a vast scale. But, as I said, I propose to place my programmes for petro-chemical industries perhaps fairly early in the next session of Parliament.

There is one point which Shri Warior raised and he is again rising to ask me about it. He asked me if there have been cases where land has been acquired and has not been used. He referred to the phytochemical project in Kerala. For one thing, the phytochemical project is no longer hanging. There will be no phytochemical project in that area. We have already informed the State Government and the State Government is anxious to have that land back, but the case of the phytochemical project and the case of land for the Oil and Natural Gas Commission are entirely different. There we need a large area for development of the industry; here we take the land for exploration, and the exploration is quickly done, and if the land is useful for finding petroleum or gas, we will of course keep it. If it is not, there is no reason why the the Oil and Natural Gas Commission should hang to that land. It will be returned as soon as possible. The Oil and Natural Gas Commission will dispose of that land in the best possible manner.

Shri Warior also asked whether we should leave the compensation to the State Government. I have already discussed this with a number of other points raised about this question. It has to be through the State Government, but whatever help we can give in making the fund available—paying the deposit in the treasury or otherwise make it available to the State Government—we shall not fail on our part.

With these words, I once again thank all the Members who have taken part, and I am grateful to them for their support.

Dr. Ranen Sen (Calcutta East): Is it a fact that natural gas has been found in the waters of the river Hooghly and that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission is investigating into it and, if so, what is the actual position?

Shri Humayun Kabir: It is not strictly relevant to this Bill. But I will tell my hon. friend that I had a letter to that effect from an hon. Member of the other House; I have asked him to give me further details.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Oil and Natural Gas Commission Act, 1959, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration. Clause 2. Shri Yashpal Singh has got two amendments.

Shri Yashpal Singh: Sir, I beg to move:

(i) Page 1, line 8,—

> for 'its functions" substitute—
> 'oil exploration and production programmes". (1)

(ii) Page 1,—

> after line 10, *insert*—
>
> 'Provided that if the land so acquired is of no use at a later stage to the Commission, it shall be offered to the owners from whom the land was acquired."

यह जो मेरे अमेंडमेंट हैं उनको मंजूर करने में सरकार को कोई दिक्कत नहीं होनी चाहिये क्योंकि यह सरकार के फायदे के लिये है। एक अमेंडमेंट तो यह है कि सरकार सिर्फ ड्रिलिंग परपज के लिये ही जमीन ले

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

सकती है । कालोनी वगैरह के लिये जमीन को अक्वायर करना किसान के साथ ज्यादती करनी होगी । इसलिये जैसा मैं पहले भी कह चुका हूं, मेरे अमेंडमेंट का मतलब यह है कि जो जमीन सिर्फ ड्रिलिंग परपज के लिये चाहिये वही अक्वायर की जाये । कालोनी और अफसरों की कोठियों के लिए जो जमीन ली जाती है वह मार्केट वैल्यू पर ली जाये, जैसा कि मैंने अपने अमेंडमेंट में भी कहा है कि :—

Page 1.—

after line 10, *insert*—

"Provided that if the land so acquired is of no use at a latter stage to the Commission, it shall be offered to the owners from whom the land was acquired.

जब जमीन की जरूरत न रहे तो जिस हालत में जमीन ली गई थी उसी हालत में वह किसान को वापस की जाये । यह नहीं कि जमीन को ऊंची, नीची करके किसान को वापस की जाये । हाथ ही ओरिजिनाली जिससे जमीन ली गई है उसी को वापस की जाये । किसान को मार्केट वैल्यू दी जाये । ऐसा न हो कि किसान के साथ जबर्दस्ती की जाये । किसान की देशभक्ति का यह सब से बड़ा सबूत है कि वह सरकार के कहने पर अपनी जमीन देने के लिये तैयार हो जाता है इस लिये उसको किसी तरह का नुक्सान नहीं होना चाहिये ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपने अमेंडमेंट पेश करता हूं

Shri Humayun Kabir. I take it that my hon. friend has moved both the amendments simultaneously and so my reply also wil be together, to both of them. The first amendment that he wants to be carried is that the function of the oil exploration and production programme should be restricted. The Oil and Natural Gas Commission explores not only for oil but also for natural gas, and there are many other ancillary activities. The functions of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission have been defined fairly carefully. I do not think it would be proper to put any restriction. I may inform the House that the land that we require is not generally a very large area; the expectations are a few hundred acres only per year. Therefore, the fears which my hon. friend has are not justified.

Regarding the second amendment, if the Oil and Natural Gas Commission is not using the land, of course, it will be disposed of. I do not think there should be any restriction in the way in which it is used. But I can assure him through you, Sir, that we shall give executive instructions to the Oil and Natural Gas Commission that wherever possible, if the original owner wants to come back, he should be given the first preference. I do not think it will be proper to impose any restrictions by law on the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for this purpose.

I therefore regret that I cannot accept either of the amendments.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does the hon. Member withdraw his amendments?

Shri Yashpal Singh: There is no question of withdrawal.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then I shall put them to the vote.

Amendments Nos. 1 and 2 were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

INDIAN MEDICAL COUNCIL (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): Sir, I beg to move:*

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, be taken into consideration."

The Indian Medical Council Act has been in force for the last few years. At the time of its coming into force, Jammu and Kashmir was not included in that, because there was no medical college then. Subsequently a medical college was started there and now the final year students are appearing for the examination in May this year. So, with the intention of bringing those medical graduates under the purview of this Act, this Bill has been brought forward.

Actually the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir have been requesting us for sometime and the university also are anxious that this Act should be amended, because that will give the facility to doctors of Jammu and Kashmir to seek service anywhere in India. They can come and practice here and there will be emotional integration also. From that point of view, this is a very good feauture.

In our experience of the working of the Act, we have found some lacunae in it and in order to plug them, we have brought forward a few more amendments also. One of the important things is now we are providing for compulsory registration of all medical graduates. Whether they are M.B.B.S. degree-holders or licentiates they must be registered before they can practice or seek Government employment or give any certificate or give medical evidence in a court of law. They must be registered either in the National Register or in the State Register. If they do not do it and if they contravene the provisions of this section, they are liable to punishment, which may extend to Rs. 1,000 fine or imprisonment of one year or both. Of course, the courts have the power to reduce it.

Secondly, the Indian Medical Council is authorised to prescribe ethics and code of conduct for the medical practioners. It is also an important provision.

As hon. Members know, there is very rapid expansion of medical colleges in India. Now there are about 80 medical colleges. Whenever there is such a rapid expansion of medical education, there is bound to be some lowering of standads in any country. It has happened in Russia, China and other countries. So, we are afraid that this dilution or lowering of standards may occur in India also To safeguard against this contingency, we are investing the Indian Medical Council with certain powers. Before, also, the Indian Medical Council has been sending medical inspectors to the universities and various medical colleges at the time of the examination. We have found that this is not adequate. So, the Council is now authorisd to go into the question a little deeper and to study the question of standard, syllabus, the curricula that are prescribed the equipment provided, the qualifications of teachers, etc.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Dr. D. S. Raju]

All these things will have to be considered before they finally give recognition to the medical colleges.

The idea underlying this provision is this. We would like to have uniform standard for the whole country. As it is, there are 80 colleges and the standards vary slightly from State to State. This is not a welcome feature, because the All-India Medical Service is likely to be set up in the near future. So, we want to have uniform standard for the whole country as far as possible. The army also is recruiting medical officers in large numbers. So, we feel that there should be a common standard at the under graduate level also. Thirdly, the Central Government is giving a number of scholarships to the medical graduates for post-graduate study, the only criterion being merit. When there is some difference in standards from State to State, it would be rather difficult for us to award scholarships. In view of all these things, we have found it very necessary that the standards at the under-graduate level should be as uniform as possible.

Actually there is some shortage also in the number of teachers in the medical college. According to the mid-term appraisal, there is a shortage of about 2500 teachers. So, we are concertrating more on the post-graduate education. We have got to see that the standard of teachers is adequately high. So, the Indian Medical Council is already in possession of certain regulations and provisions for regulating the standards of post graduate education.

The contents of the Bill have been circulated to various State Governments and universities and generally we have their approval. Except one or two universities, the universities have given their consent and the Government also are anxious that this should be expedited. I am glad to infrom hon. Members that there is not much of controversy in bringing forward this amending Bill. If any more points are raised by hon. Members during the debate, I shall answer them later.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, be taken into consideration."

Dr. Rane Sen (Calcutta East): Sir I welcome this Bill. The hon. Deputy Minister has indicated some of the important points which have been sought to be strengthened in this amending Bill. I want to say a few words about this.

Firstly, inspection of the standard of medical education in the various medical institutions in India as become very essential. Dr. Raju has said that the standard varies from State to State. I beg to submit that even in one State, in one city, the standard varies. The scope for training and teaching of students varies. In Calcutta from where I come, there are three or four medical colleges. If proper inspection is made, it will be found out that the education given to the students in different colleges is different. The scope is different. In certain Government colleges, the students get good clinical training and there are good laboratories also. But in private institutions the scope for training and education of students is lacking. In Calcutta itself, there are three Government medical colleges: Calcutta Medical College, N.R.S. Medical College and R. G. Kar Medical College. On all accounts, the facilities and scope which the Kar Medical College gives are surely less than the facilities or the scope of education given to the students in the other two medical colleges. Therefore, it is high time that the Government and the Indian Medical Council should see that a proper, uniform standard of medical education is imparted throughout India

They should also see that the standard is raised.

There is another point, in this connection, and that is with regard to the other facilities like laboratory training etc. They also differ from college to college and from State to State Therefore, proper help from the Indian Medical Council and the Government is required to make it uniform throughout the country.

The hon. Deputy Minister himself said that in order to standardise these things we have to see that the Government goes more and more into this field. I have no wide knowledge about other States, but I am told that there are private institutions even today and more are coming in this medical sector. It is high time that the Government should see that all these medical institutions are controlled and guided by the Government itself or by the Indian Medical Council. Along with it, it should be the task of the Government to see that more medical colleges, more institutions, for imparting medical education to the young men and women of our country are started.

Sir, it is well known that in India there is a shortage of properly qualified doctors. It is also well known that this shortage of qualified medical personnel is most felt in the rural side. Therefore, it should be the endeavour of the Government to see that there are more qualified doctors and Government should expedite all the programmes to create a solid cadre of medical practitioners who should be able to go anywhere and everywhere in the country including the country-side also.

In this connection, it is a very pertinent point to raise about the difficulties that the medical practioners in the rural areas have to face. It is known that in the rural areas the people are poorer as compared to the people in cities. Any medical practioner who is posted there wants to be properly compensated for the money spent by him on his education. Nowadays the prices are rising. There is shortage of essential commodities. The medical practitioners also want to see—it is nothing unnatural that they also want it—that their requirements are fulfilled. In view of the fact that the villagers are poor people and they cannot pay there is reluctance on the part of the medical practitioners to go to the villages.

Sir, this is a thing which is connected with the socio-economic conditions of our country. It is not a matter for the Indian Medical Council or the Health Department only. It is a matter to which the Government of India should pay attention. Doctors are also human beings. They cannot live on air. Even water is sometimes very difficult to get in the villages. Pure water is sometimes not available there. Therefore, it is very difficult for them to go there. At the same time, there is a necessity for more and more medical practitioners in the rural side. I know even in the cities and towns in West Bengal there are starving well-qualified doctors. But somehow they are not willing to go to the villages because of the difficulties that I have mentioned. Therefore, more and more doctors should be properly trained and made availabel to the villages in this country. It should be the endeavour of the Council to see that this is done.

I must admit that the Indian Medical Council is doing a very good service, and we hope that today when the Health Ministry is under the leadership of two efficient doctors of our country things will imporve more and more. I come from the State of West Bengal where the Chief Minister was one of the best physicians in India. He use to take particular interest in the health and medical education of the country. Since, as I said, our health Ministry is run

[Dr. Ranen Sen]

by two eminent doctors, we can expect that health and medical education in India will improve more and more, will develop more and more, so that the real interests of our people in the villages are met and our country prospers in the best way possible.

Shri Chandrabhan Singh (Bilaspur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I congratulate the Health Ministry on bringing out these amendments. To understand these amendments, it is worth-while going into the history of medical education and medical health in this country.

It is worthwihle remembering, Sir, that it was in the year 1822 that the first medical school was started in this country. After sometime. in the year 1833, a commission was set up by Lord William Benting, and that comimssion decided that in future in this country medical colleges should be started. As a result of that, the first medical college was started in the year 1835 in Calcutta. The second one was started in Madras also in 1835 and the third one was started in Bombay in 1845. When these medical colleges were started, it was their idea that it was necessary to have some sort of a body which would ultimately decide the standard of medical education in the country. This work of deciding the standard of medical education in this country was being done by the General Medical Council of Great Britain before we got our own Council. In the year near about, 1930, the General Medical Council laid the responsibility of deciding the standard of medical education in this country on the Indian Government itself. It took the Indian Government nearly three years before the first Indian Medical Act was brought into the statute-book in the year 1933 exactly 100 years after the first commision. Round about eight months thereafter in the year 1934, the Indian Medical Council was formed. In the beginning. as you know, the President of this Council was more or less nominated by the Indian Government. Soon after, after the reforms were introduced, the first elected President was the late lamented Dr. B. C. Roy. He was the first Indian President of the Medical Council of India elected by the Medical Council of India. That is a very important point when the process of democratisation started.

Immediately after that, what actually happened is this. The number of medical colleges started increasing. It is worthwhile remembering that till the year 1910 or 1911 the number of medical colleges was only 5 and as we come to 1925 we see that this number went up to 10 and by 1949 the number went upto 28—by 1958—49 medical colleges and now in the year of grace 1963 we have got 79 medical colleges.

The primary purpose of the Medical Council is to lay down the minimum standard for the whole country. Secondly it has to see that whatever standard is laid down by the Council, is implemented by the various medical colleges, universities and governments. To do this work efficiently, the Medical Council has been always sending inspectors and visitors to various universities. It is well known that there was a time when there was difference of opinion between the Medical Council of India and the Health Department in the Government of India. Without going into the details about these things, I may say that contradictory notes were circulated to the Universities Deans and Provincial Governments by the two bodies and as a result of that, some universities and some officers of the Government of India, especially the Director General, ultimately disputed the right of the Medical Council of India to inspect the facilities given and the education imparted in the various institutions in the country in detail according to old practice. There was almost a deadlock, but it did happen and that happened because of difference of opinion almost going to personal level between two important bodies.

Ultimately, to be frank enough, the Indian Government also started one post-graduate Medical Council by an executive order unlike any other country in the world. It is a historical fact. This Post-graduate Medical Council was opposed by the Indian Medical Council and as a result of intervention by the late Dr. B. C. Roy, and the Prime Minister and Dr. C. S. Patel it was given up. In the new Act that was brought in force in 1956, this Post-graduate Council was given a Post-graduate Committee name under the Medical Council.

What I am coming to is this that during the course of these few years it has been realised that there were certain lacunae in the Medical Council Act which was passed in 1956 and the lacunae more or less were these, namely, that it was not completely laid down that the inspectors of the Medical Council would go and visit and see the facilities provided by the various medical colleges and the State Governments. This was disputed by certain universities even. Not only that, certain Governments disputed the right of the inspectors of the Council to go and see all these things.

I must congratulate the Health Ministry, specially Dr. Nayar, the Health Minister, who has brought this necessary reform in time. These reforms which have been brought out are nothing new; they are just implementing the remedies for some of the very important lacunae in the original Act. The second thing that is being done is that those qualified people who were able to practise without registration will not be able to do so. It is rather sad that the Health Minister cannot bring forward a scheme whereby all quacks will be stopped from practising. The reason is quite evident. Quack practice can only be stopped if there are enough qualified medical men and there are not enough medical men due to the tremendous shortage of medical graduates in the country and rising population. You probably know, Sir, that in a province like Madhya Pradesh there is only one medically qualified man to every 10,000 of population; in a good province like Bengal there is one medical man to a population of 6,000 and in certain rural areas there is one medical man to 40,000 of population.

This brings me to a very important point. The shortage of medical men is tremendous and we do want to increase the number of medical colleges. At the moment we are sending 10,279 students for graduation and I think, the time has come when this number has got to be increased. As I said the other day, our population is increasing at the rate of 90 lakhs to one crore of people a year and our aim is to produce one medical man to every 2,000 of population. If we are to come to this level, we need 5,000 graduates every year for the new people that are born. For that we have got to increase the number of medical colleges and the number of medical students.

What happens quite often is that there is a tremendous loss of medical students as they come up for the final examination. You probably know that the course now has been shortened to 4½ years; formerly, it was five years and now it has been brought down to 4½ years just to help in increasing the number of graduates and to bring some improvement in their clinical teaching. Formerly, they used to have two years for pre-clinical; now we are giving them 1½ years for pre-clinical and 3½ years for clinical and post-examination internship work; thereby the lacunae which were found in inspections and other matters have been completely removed.

The hon. Minister while introducing the Bill mentioned that there is a great shortage of teachers. The shortage is to the tune of more than 2,000 teachers in the country at the moment and, I am afraid, the method adopted for increasing the number is insufficient. The other day I mentioned a plan that Rs. 250 must be given to more or less 500 students after graduation every year and in ten years'

[Shri Chandrabhan Singh]

time probably the Health Minister will be able to get a good number of medical teachers who will be suitably qualified by obtaining post-graduate degrees and who will have experience of teaching also. Anyway, I think, the Minister has been very very busy and she has not been able to devote her time to this important aspect. But I feel that this is a very important point and teachers have got to be brought about. And teachers will be there only if you pay them well and if you look after them well.

There is a great loss during this Training due to many causes. Most important of this is failure in one of the three university examinations. We find that at the end of five years only 50 per cent of the students reach the final year. That is very disappointing. My practice and advice has always been that the loss in transit should not be more than 5 per cent. This has been realised by the Medical Council itself and other university bodies and we are going to have a conference of teachers where this subject will be brought forward and discussed in November 1964.

Coming again to post-graduate medical education which is also very important, I suggest a crucial point. The Health Ministry's plan is to have centres in the country where post-graduate medical education may be imparted. I believe that this is not a correct principle. If you want an adequate number of teachers to be brought about each medical college of longer standing which holds post-graduate course must get a chance to train post-graduates and help in training teachers. Then can be done. If you do that, probably the shortage will be quickly made up. These are some important points. With these few words I entirely support this Bill which has been brought forward by the Health Ministry.

Dr. P. Srinivasan (Madras North): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I must congratulate the Health Ministry for having brought forward this Amendment Bill of 1964 because there are so many good points embodied in this.

First of all, as usual in almost all Bills Jammu and Kashmir used to be excluded, but the good point in this is that Jammu and Kashmir is covered for reasons explained by the Deputy Health Minister. There is a medical college and the college produces graduates. They also will have membership on an all-India basis. That is a very good move and I welcome that. Politically also there is a sort of integration when people are speaking of so many things on the Kashmir issue. Of course, on the Indian side we say that Kashmir is part and parcel of India; but there are other views expressed by other parties saying that there must be a plebiscite and all that. But the amendment incorporated in this Bill probably strengthens the view that we have been expressing consistently and consecutively that Jammu and Kashmir is part and parcel of India.

Coming to the next point, I welcome the move of the Health Ministry to appoint a committee. That provision reads as follows:—

> "The Committee shall appoint such number of medical inspectors as it may deem requisite to inspect any medical institution, college, hospital or other institution where medical education is given" etc.

Of course, I quite welcome that suggestion, but I have one personal objection. I do not know how the Health Minister or the Deputy will react to it. I have my doubt that medical inspectors can do something which I cannot appreciate. May I suggest in all humility that instead of "medical inspectors" the term "medical experts" may better be embodied. Of course, I leave it to the Health Minister and the Health Ministry to go into the

question but the word seems to be so cheap as "health inspector", "police inspector" and other such things. Therefore, I submit in all earnestness that when medical experts are going to be members of that committee, they can very well be called medical experts of that committee who can give suggestions and ideas about additions and alterations. I think, the Health Minister and the Deputy Health Minister will consider that point.

I am also happy to note that the medical education curriculum has been reduced to cover 4½ years. Days were in the Madras Medical College when we used to work for 5½ years and still we were not perfect in those days; but with other things coming in, 4½ years on the basis of an all-India curriculum is quite welcome. Even today, I think, in Madras State the curriculum covers five years—I speak, subject to correction by the Health Minister—instead of 4½ years and I think, even Madras State may fall in line with 4½ years. As regards the standard of education, as it happens to be today, I can say without fear of contradiction on the basis of 34 years of my practice as a medical man and after seeing some of the medical men all over India after becoming a Member of Parliament, considering some foreign qualified medical men, we are nonetheless worse. We think, we are better than, if not superior, to some of the medical men all over the world; We are conscientiously working for the benefit of humanity. When I was a student my friends used to ask: "What are you?" I used to say: "I belong to humanity". Today, probably, I may belong to some political party. That is a different matter.

When I was speaking on the demands of the Health Ministry, I suggested that there should be an All India Medical Service, like the Indian Administrative Service and other All India services. When the Deputy Minister was introducing this Amendment Bill, I was glad to note that the view of the Government is also in favour of an All India medical cadre so that people from the North can go to the South and the people from the South can go to the North. Thereby, the integration may be complete and medical men may be profitably utilised for this noble cause.

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): Parliament has passed that. Both the Houses of Parliament have already accepted that All India Service.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That has been passed.

Dr. P. Srinivasan: Thank you. There is one emphasis I have to make and that is to include teachers also in that All India cadre so that where there is some deficiency of teaching in the medical profession, they could be profitably utilised. With these remarks, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I have great pleasure in supporting the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : इस सुन्दर बिल को लाने के लिये में स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी को बधाई देता हूं । यह बहुत ही अच्छा बिल आया है । जिस तरह से इस बिल को काश्मीर में लागू किया जा रहा है, इसी तरह अगर तमाम बिलों को लागू किया जाता तो जो दफा ३७० है वह कभी की उड़ गई होती । इस नए कदम को उठाने के लिये मैं उनको बधाई देता हूं और अगर इस तरह के कदम पहले उठाये गए होते तो अब तक और भी ज्यादा हमारे देश की अखंडता कायम हो गई होती ।

इस बिल में जो खास बात है वह रजिस्ट्रेशन की है । जो ग्रेजुएट मैडीकल कालेज में से निकलता । है, एम० बी० बी० एस० निकलता है, ऊंची से ऊंची एजकेशन हासिल करके निकलता है और अगर वह आर्मी में जाता है तो बीच में रजिस्ट्रेशन के क्या मानी हैं, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया है । जब हाइएस्ट एजुकेशन उसकी है और हाइएस्ट सर्विस

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

में वह जा रहा है तो बीच में रजिस्ट्रेशन के कोई मानी नहीं होते हैं । इसको हटा दिया जाना चाहिये ।

यूनिवर्सिटीज में जो कोर्स पढ़ाये जाते हैं, उनकी जिम्मेवारी यूनिवर्सिटीज की है । मैडीकल काउंसिल को यूनिवर्सिटीज के पाठ्यक्रमों में दखल देने का कोई अख्तयार नहीं होना चाहिये । सरकार पहले से निदेश दे सकती है कि इस तरह से इतना कोर्स होगा या यह यह पढ़ाना होगा लेकिन बीच में कोई काउंसिल में बैठ कर यूनिवर्सिटीज के काम में दखल देगा तो हमारी ये एजुकेशन की संस्थाएं नहीं चल सकेंगी ।

इस में एक अधूरापन रह गया है । आयुर्वेद विशारद लोग जो हैं, आयुर्वेद के जो प्रैक्टीशनर हैं उनको बराबर का दर्जा नहीं दिया गया है । उनको भी बराबर का दर्जा मिलना चाहिये । आयुर्वेद में जो लोग मेहनत कर रहे हैं, जो इस विद्या को पढ़ रहे हैं वे बड़े भारी देशभक्त हैं । उनका भी इसी तरह से रजिस्ट्रेशन होना चाहिये, यही उनकी भी तनख्वाह होनी चाहिये और यही उनका भी रैंक होना चाहिये ।

जो आपके मैडीकल ग्रेजुएट्स निकलें उनको इस तरह की ट्रेनिंग दी जाय कि वे देहात में जाकर पहले प्रक्टिस करें। आजकल ऐसा होता है कि देहातों में जितने भी अस्पताल होते हैं वे खाली पड़े रह जाते हैं क्योंकि कालेज का जो रहन-सहन है, जो वहां का स्टैंडर्ड है वह देहात में नहीं मिलता है और इस कारण से देहात में जाना वे लोग पसन्द नहीं करते हैं । इस बिल में इस प्रकार की कोई व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये कि देहात की सर्विस से जो लोग बचना चाहें उनका रजिस्ट्रेशन न किया जाय और हर एक के लिये आप यह लाजिमी करें कि पहले देहात में जा कर वह दो साल सर्विस करें फिर उसका रजिस्ट्रेशन होगा । अगर आपने ऐसा किया तो गांधी जी के स्वप्नों का जो भारत है, वह बन सकेगा ।

मैडीकल लाइन में जाने वाले स्टूडेंट्स से यह जरूर लिखवा लिया जाना चाहिये और इस तरह से ट्रेनिंग उनको जरूर दी जानी चाहिये कि वे अपने देश को सर्वोपरि समझें । चाहे कोई ट्रेनिंग पा रहा हो, चाहे कोई मिलिट्री में हो, चाहे फारेन सर्विस में हो, हर एक को इस बात का खयाल जरूर रखना चाहिये कि अपने देश की रक्षा के बाद ही कोई दूसरा सवाल उठता है । अगर उनको मिलिट्री में कम तनख्वाह मिलती है तो भी उनको समझना चाहिये कि डिफेंस देश की सर्वोपरि है । उनको मिलिट्री में जाने के लिये ज्यादा से ज्यादा ट्रेनिंग दी जाए और उन लोगों का इस में उत्साहवर्द्धन किया जाय ।

काश्मीर का जो मेडीकल कालेज है, उस में सारे देश के विद्यार्थियों को एडमिशन मिलना चाहिये । जितनी भी हमारी स्टेट्स हैं, उन में भी सीट्स देश के सब विद्यार्थियों को मिलनी चाहिए । हर एक स्टेट के लिये इन कालजों में सीट्स रिजर्व कर दी जानी चाहिये और इनके वास्ते बाकायदा कम्पीटीशन होना चाहिये और जो विद्यार्थी उस में पास हो, उसको ले लिया जाना चाहिये । किसी भी एक स्टेट के लिये अगर आपने कह दिया कि वहां के विद्यार्थी ही उस में दाखिल हो सकेंगे तो देश की इंटेग्रेटी इस तरह से कायम नहीं हो सकेगी । बहुत जरूरी है कि काश्मीर के मैडीकल कालेज में भी हर एक स्टेट के लिये सीट्स रिजर्व कर दी जाय और दाखिला कम्पीटीशन से हो ।

मैडीकल काउंसिल को यह भी अधिकार हो कि यह बैठकर देखें कि देश में कहीं कोई अनरजिस्टर्ड प्रेक्टीशनर तो प्रेक्टिस नहीं कर रहे हैं ? चूंकि नीम हकीम जो होता है वह कभी भी मानव जाति की सेवा नहीं कर

सकता है, वह कभी भी नुक्सान ही पहुंचा सकता है ।

देश के इंटेग्रेशन के लिये जो बिल आप लाये हैं, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं और आपको मुबारिकबाद पेश करता हूं ।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Nominated—Jammu and Kashmir) I heartily welcome this Bill, but before dealing with some of its provisions I want to clear one misunderstanding that may have crept in the minds of some hon. Members because of a reference to Jammu and Kashmir by my Friends Dr. Srinivasan and Shri Yaspal Singh.

Actually, at the present moment, the Constitutional arrangement is that there are three kinds of subjects to be legislated upon. As regards Central subjects, this Parliament can legislate. Then there are State subjects and concurrent subjects. As far as State subjects are concerned, the State legislatures legislate upon those subjects. Parliament can legislate both on the Central as well as concurrent subjects. So far as Jammu and Kashmir is concerned, this Parliament cannot, therefore, directly legislate, at the present moment, on a concurrent subject unless and until the State Government ask the Parliament to extend the scope of a particular law or a particular Bill with regard to that State. So far as this subject is concerned, 'health' is a State subject. Since the present effect that will be given to this Bill will come under the concurrent list, it can be extended to Jammu and Kashmir when there is agreement, and I understand that that agreement is there. Therefore, the Bill is extended to that State and I heartily welcome this Bill.

My friends should not carry the impression that abrogation of Art. 370 of the Constitution can be possible only by making the laws and Bills passed in this Parliament *ipso facto* applicable to that State. It is not possible unless and until the basic change in the Constitution is effected as has been voiced not only once, but a number of times in this Parliament.

I quite agree with my friend Dr. Ranen Sen who pointed out two or three points with regard to the running of medical institutions. Today a number of medical institutions have been set up and have sprung up all over the country. What is lacking is teaching quality. With due deference to some of the eminent teachers in the profession and eminent doctors, when we look at this subject as a whole, we find that the teaching quality in our medical institutions is not upto standard. I will very respectfully submit that much has to be done with regard to that. I would rather prefer that our Government restricts the spread of these medical institutions for some time and concentrate their mind in giving better teachers, qualified teachers, and teachers of quality to the country. That will enable to us produce medical graduates of quality and of requisite qualifications. That is the need of the day, that is the cry of the day, as far as our country is concerned. Now-a-days, in spite of the fact that medical graduates are turned out year after year in our country, as far as the quality is concerned, as far as the knowledge that doctors today have is concerned, I am afraid, I must say that they are not everywhere found upto the standard. Therefore, some immediate attention has to be paid to this so that the quality is improved and it should be improved as early as possible.

I would say one thing more and that is that the laboratory facilities, research facilities and other equipment for our students are absolutely necessary in the medical colleges. In my State I have held the health charge for a number of years and I know how our Central Government and the then Ministers of Health from time to time have been helpful in creating an atmosphere in the country for men and women to go in for medical education and how wonderfully well that has given us results so far. But I must say, even to this day, maybe with a few exceptions, our medical colleges and medical institutions are not adequately manned and

[Shri Sham Lal Saraf]

the laboratory facilities, so also the reasearch facilities, are not available to the extent they ought to be. So, that aspect also needs a concerted action on the part of our Government.

Then, there is another thing about the availability of medical books. I would respectfully submit to the Minister that I have the information that very often students have suffered on account of non-availability of medical books. I submit that attention should be given to that aspect also, that medical books are made available in all the States and the medical colleges are made responsible and put in a position that they are able to supply the books to the students and also to the teachers in time so that students do not suffer nor does the medical education suffer.

There is one more thing about indiscipline in our students. In these medical colleges, there are under-graduates and graduates and sometimes post-graduate students who study there. In some of the colleges, there is indiscipline amongst the students. Something has to be done in regard to that also. Though this is a complaint with regard to most of our Universities in our country it should not have spread to medical institutions or engineering institutions. But unfortunately I find that this is spreading there also. Only the other day, there was some sort of a commotion in my State, especially in Kashmir province, and I would submit that medical students were foremost in creating trouble in a number of ways. I do not know how it happened. Therefore, it is necessary that some attention is paid to that aspect also. I have heard about some other places in the past but recently I was a witness to this event that they behaved in a very bad manner. It should not at all be permissible particularly in the medical colleges where men and women have to be trained as doctors who have to heal people tomorrow and in the words of my learned friend, Dr. Shri Sriniwasan, have to serve the humanity at large.

Sir, it has been very correctly explained by the hon. Deputy Minister of Health how all these provisions under the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill are being projected to Jammu and Kashmir State. May I submit and bring a few more things to the notice of the hon. Minister? There is the medical college there. I would very humbly say that in getting this college established there, I too had played a little part in it. But I am sorry to say that for some time past the admissions there have not been done in a desirable manner. The reservation is there for scheduled castes and tribes and backward classes. But in the garb of that, nothing should happen that may create parochialism, communalism, favouritism and so on and so forth. May I submit in all humility to the Minister of Health that she will very kindly take particular interest in this matter and see that nothing of that sort happens. Certainly, I am for reservations made in favour of backward classes and scheduled castes and tribes and others who need to be given some reservation. But that should be done in open day light and not in a surreptitious manner and not through back-door methods.

Another thing is about promotions. The information that I have got—and that cannot be challenged—is that students have been promoted to higher classes who did not at all deserve being promoted. One can very easily realise what will be the result of this later. Therefore, it is very important that some attention is paid to that also.

Sir, as we understand, the college in my State is a regional college and naturally, therefore, the States in that region have to be given representation there. Even today when I have nothing to do with the Government of Kashmir, a number of friends would write to me saying that they want a seat or so, there. As far as that college is concerned, certainly reservation should be there. But I do not agree with Mr. Yashpal Singh that all the seats should be reserved for all the people from other States in the

country. That is not possible. I would certainly welcome that some seats are reserved for the region—whatever be your policy—but those reserved seats must go to deserving students. That is very important. It should not happen that I recommend somebody or others functioning in the Government recommend 'A' or 'B' or 'C' and they get the admissions and not the poor deserving qualified ones. Here is one hon. lady Member from Assam. Shrimati Barkataki who recommended one boy to me last time saying that that boy was not getting a seat there. She knows I personally intervened in the matter and that boy who had secured high marks in Second Division got the admission. Otherwise, he would not have got a seat there. I welcome whatever seats are reserved on a regional basis but it should be seen that the boys and girls of required merit join the college.

As far as the staff is concerned, I hope now that she is extending these provisions to that college, she will be sending the expert inspectors there and may I ask her that the inspectors, certainly medical experts, will find out, as they find elsewhere, what the quality of teaching is and what the quality of teachers is. Are they practitioners or are they merely doctors serving in hospitals and working part-time as teachers or are they really teachers worth being called so? This is very important point.

In the end, I would respectfully submit that these points may be gone into and I whole-heartedly welcome this Bill which will certainly create integration on a very important subject in which everybody is interested. I welcome this Bill particularly when it is projected to the State from where I come. I hope the hon. Minister will go into the matters that I have placed before her.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Bill and I must congratulate hon. the Health Minister and the Deputy Health Minister for improving certain clauses of the Act. It is really very heartening to learn that this is being extended to the State of Jammu and Kashmir and the hon. Deputy Minister said, while initiating the debate, that it was necessary to see that the various clauses of this are extended to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. This clearly proves the intention of the Government to see that all legislations are extended gradually to Jammu and Kashmir and ultimately it will result in complete integration of Jammu and Kashmir with India. That is the desire of the nation.

Then, Sir, coming to various clauses, it is wellknown that there are 80 medical colleges in our country. I am happy that, to-day, in this House my hon. friend, Shri Chandrabhan Singh, who spoke from the Congress Benches is one of the those who worked so vigorously in U.P. to establish some of the medical colleges in Kanpur and other places. This is the solitary effort of my hon. friend Dr. C. B. Singh who was himself the Principal of Kanpur Medical College that three or four medical colleges were established in U.P. We were promised by the then Health Minister, Mr. Karmarkar that there will be provision for two or three more medical colleges in U.P. It is not because I come from U.P. that I want more colleges there; but really this is necessary. This is one of the biggest States. I am told that according to statistics there is only one qualified doctor for every 20,000 men in U.P. If this is the state of affairs in U.P. I hope and trust that the hon. Health Minister will kindly consider and see that some more medical colleges come up in U.P.

There is a clause given here. It is a very welcome clause about professional conduct. It is true that in this country some doctors are just like Jesus Christ to patients while some are like *Yam Raj*. The contrast is so much that we have seen in the Medical Colleges that some doctors are really, when they come to the patients, spending a good amount of

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

their energy; they go on spending their own money even just to cure the very poor patients, if he has to purchase those medicines which are not in the prescribed lists. There are only very few doctors who are interested in admitting the patients on whom they can attend very minutely.

Private practice is still going on in medical colleges. I do not impute any motives to the doctors who are specialists. I welcome their presence in the Medical Colleges. Some of them are only interested in admitting only those patients who show their cases at their residence and pay Rs. 32 or 64 and Rs. 16 to their assistants. This is a very sad commentary on the growth of medical conscience in our country. With a proper education and with a constant propaganda about health, people are becoming hospital-conscious. They like hospitalisation Previously I remember that even in my days when I was five or six years old, whenever we were sent to hospitals, we were weeping. With the introduction of C.H.S. Scheme, employees' state insurance scheme and other things, people are becoming hospital-conscious and they want to go to the hospitals. But the treatment meted out to the patients in hospitals excite horror rather than pity. I know that this will improve radically after some time in the sense that we believe that medical science should be socialised. I do not want socialisation of the entire medical system in this country but there should be socialisation. If we socialise the system, I am sure that many things will come to limelight. Then the difficulties will be eliminated. We will have the real moral system which will work very well and benefit the people. I shall read the Professional conduct clause which reads as follows—

"20A(1) The Council may prescribe standards of professional conduct and etiquette and a code of ethics for medical practitioners."

This is absolutely necessary. You know the doctors here in this country charge Rs. 64 from some patients and more than Rs. 100 from some patients. I remember that thirty years before, at least we used to consult only one doctor. I do not know whether we had any statistics about this at that time. Now there are statistics available about them. We see that the rate is more. During those days a patient used to consult only one doctor who was a physician as also a surgeon. Nowadays, if I have to go to a hospital, I have to consult six doctors—a pathologist, radiologist, dentist, eye-specialist and so on. It is impossible to consult all of them unless I spend the entire pocket money when I come out of the hospital. We the Members of Parliament are the privileged people covered by the C.H.S. Scheme and we do not find it difficult. But an ordinary man has to wait in the queue in a hospital attached to a medical college or anywhere else. You will realise that even to-day this sort of discrimination is going on between person and person in the matter of granting proper treatment to be given to patients. They are really on the verge of collapse. Sometimes we find the doctors to be busy with their work. But when we go inside, we find the doctors taking a cup of tea even within the busy hours.

I only request that these things should be implemented in the letter and spirit. I am extremely happy that the hon. Health Minister being a good doctor as also a humanist who knows her social responsibility has based this entire clause on moral ethics. I am also happy to find that this human approach is necessary to cure a patient.

Then, about the medical institutions, the Medical Council has been helping many such institutions. I am extremely happy to find that the Medical

Council is functioning very efficiently in this country. A question was posed by my hon. friend Dr. Kanen Sen during the discussion on the Grants of the Health Ministry. That was regarding the School of Tropical Medicines in Calcutta. Recently I met Dr. K. N. Chaudhury, the Director of that institution. I also wrote a letter to my respected sister, the hon. Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar) as to whether some aid can be given to this great institution. The School of Tropical Medicines has been admitting patients whom every doctor in this country practically considered to be suffering from incurable diseases. Though this is one of the greatest institutions, a huge amount has been given only to the Tata Institute, Patel Clinic and others and not to this institution. It was promised by the Centre to pay the salary of two professors of this institution. My information is that this has been discontinued. The hon. Health Minister wrote to me a letter—this was a good letter—rather, she promised to do something because this was sponsored by the State Government. I have sent a letter to the Director concerned. I would only request the Health Minister to find out some way to help this great institution—the School of Tropical Medicine. I am told that they want to expand their research section; they want to conduct research in many other ways. If at all we have to do any research in this country, they have got extremely efficient and good professors. I hope that the hon. Minister would find some way to see that some financial help is given to this institution. I am sure she will do that.

16 hrs.

My third point is about the expenses borne by the Centre on a medical college. We were assured in this House before Kanpur Medical College was established that 50 per cent of the recurring expenses and 75 per cent of the non-recurring expenses will be borne by the Centre. I speak subject to correction. My hon. friend Dr. C. B. Singh who is at its head, I am sure, will agree that I am correct. Between the period of 1958-59 till the time Dr. C. B. Singh became the Principal of this College, he was constantly trying to find out as to what has happened to the amount which was paid upto 1958-59. I want to know from the hon. Minister why the solemn promise made by the Centre has not been kept up. We want to have some more institutions there, such as the cancer institute and other such institutes. I am extremely happy that when the Health Minister visited Kanpur and attended some of the functions of the Medical College there, she spoke very well of this organisation. I would request her to find out what is wrong with the matter and when the amount which is legitimately due to the Kanpur Medical College is likely to be paid, and if it is not to be paid, the reasons for the same.

With these words, I support this measure. I hope that the two or three points which I have referred to in the course of my speech will be answered by the hon. Minister, and I hope that she will be able to give me a satisfactory reply, especially in regard to the improvement of the financial condition of the School of Tropical Medicine at Calcutta, and she will find out some way to help this great institution and those pioneers of research in our country.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi (Dharwar North): The Bill to amend the Indian Medical Council Act of 1956 is now before the House. This Bill seeks to widen the ambit of the powers of delegated legislation given to the Medical Council. I welcome this Bill because it seeks to extend this Act and through it the jurisdication of the Medical Council to the State of Jammu and Kashmir also which had been excluded from its purview all this time. I am very happy that Jammu and Kashmir has also got medical colleges, and the jurisdiction

[Dr. Sarojini Mahishi]

of the Medical Council and the delegated legislation will be extended to that State also.

This Bills seeks to amend a few sections of the original Act. First of all, clause 7 makes registration on a State medical register compulsory before a person could engage himself in private practice or hold appointment under Government or in any institution, or sign or authenticate a medical or fitness certificate or appear as an expert to give evidence at any inquest or in any court of law. The original section 15 makes provision for registration of a medical practitioner with some exceptions which are being indicated in section 25 which again is going to be substituted by a new section under this Bill. Section 25 makes provision for the provisional registration of the medical practitioner even though certain conditions are not fulfilled, under certain circumstances which have been explained in that particular section. We are very happy that the Medical Council is taking into consideration the details regarding the registration of all such medical practtitioners who after appearing for the qualifying examination may not have got the other necessary qualifications to get themselves registered on the list of medical practitioners in the State.

The main function of the Medical Council is to regulate the matters relating to the courses and period of study the practical training to be undergone, the subjects of examination, and the standards of proficiency to be obtained therein in the universities or medical institutions for the grant of recognised medicial qualifications. This being the main function of the Medical Council, I wish to bring one thing to the notice of the hon. Minister. Why should there not be some uniformity as regards the course of study, and also the period of interneeship to be undertaken by a medical student, in all the medical institutions in the whole of the country? Even within one State we find that at one place, a period of twelve months is prescribed wherein rural service is also included; at another place, it is eighteen months including the period for rural service. During this period of interneeship, there is one institution which pays only Rs. 60 by way of stipend to the students. When compared with the remuneration paid to the nurses also, it is much too low. If a medical grauate who has to put in 24 hours' duty couldt get only Rs. 60 as stipend, and he is also required to spend at least one year in this interneeship, you can realise how extremely difficult it will be for the medical students to carry n. On account of these difficulties, we find that many strikes have also taken place in the medical colleges and institutions.

To cite an example, in my own constiutency, the students of the Hubli Medical College, and also the students of the Bangalore Medical College went on strike. This was never taken into consideration at all by the medical authorities, and the students went on a strike. There was, so to say, a running race between the Dean of the college and the students. The students ultimately went to the residence of the Dean also, and I had unofficialy come to know that at one stage, it went to such an extent that the students hreatened also the Dean.

Why should there not be some uniformity as regards the stipends to be given to the students during their period of interneeship? Similarly, during the period of senior house surgeonship, after the completion of interneeship also, we find the same difficulty. Some institutions make a payment of Rs. 100 while some others make a payment of Rs. 150. For instance, the All India Medical Institute gives a remuneration of Rs. 150 but in some other institutions in the country, they go without remuneration. Unless there is some uniformity of remuneration to the students during the period of junior housemanship or senior

housemanship, it will be practically difficult for the students to carry on their work also.

Secondly, with regard to the period of post-graduate medical course also, there must be some uniformity. Some of the institutions make it compulsory that the students should have in his post-graduate course a diploma in some of the subjects before he takes up the post-graduate course, whereas in certain parts of the country this diploma is not essential. I can cite the cases of Vellore and Bombay and other places. Unless there is a uniform period and course for the post-graduate study, students from one part of the country will not be able to find it convenient to go into other institutions in other parts of the country and study.

Thirdly, I wish to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister also that uniform names should be used as far as the different courses of post-graduate and under-graduate studies are concerned. One institution has what is called junior houseman and senior houseman, another institution calls it house officer, another calls it senior house surgeon etc. So there should be a common nomenclature used in denoting these different courses of study so as to lead to common understanding of these things.

The Council also wants to refer to a particular code of ethics, professional code of conduct for medical practitioners. This is a very vast subject. If at all, we see the absence of this in the whole country. Now we are extending the service in rural areas. In every medical pilot project, we find there is a health centre. We find here that the ignorance of the people is being exploited. I do not wish to describe in what way it is being exploited. The Indian villager is fascinated no doubt by the word 'injection', and many of the medical practitioners immediately jump to this thing and by giving a glucose injection, of course, they mint money also. I do not wish to go into details but this is what is happening. How the code of ethics is going to be translated into action and how it is going to be made applicable, is a very difficult thing. I hope that morale will be kept up and that the country will have the benefit of good doctors.

I know our Health Minister is trying her level best to increase the number of colleges also. I do not know whether I am right in saying this, because in many cases permission is held up also.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): She is opposed to increasing the number of colleges.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: Increase in the number of seats also in medical colleges is quite essential. We should in this matter, they should look to quality and not only to quantity. There is a very big shortage of doctors; all the same, emphasis on the aspect of quality is very important.

Allopathy is one of the systems of medicine in use in India. There are other indigenous systems of medicine also practised here. But the Medical Council mainly relates only to the allopathic system and institutions teaching allopathy. The Medical Council can hold up the recognition of certain institutions if there are not adequate numbers of staff members and good apparatus required in the institutions. But on account of this tussle between the Medical Council and the State Government, recognition to the particular college is held up and students coming out of that college are not recognised for post-graduate study in other colleges. That is also a difficulty. Inside the State they get employment, but outside they find it difficult. I once brought it to the notice of the Minister, but I got the answer that there was no such situation existing in the country. Anyway, such a situation should not exist in the country, because the number of medical graduates is very small, and immediately on passing the examination they should have a better avenue for

[Dr. Sarojini Mahishi]

appointment and an opportunity of service also.

Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to see that this particular Council works in a very efficient way. It has got visitors and Inspectors also. Not only should the Council be interested in holding up the recognition of institutions, but it should be interested also in getting adequate staff and the necessary apparatus for the institutions, so that the students coming out of them would not be put to any handicap.

Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar (Fatehpur): I welcome this measure to amend the Indian Medical Council Act, and I have to make certain observations.

In this country there is an acute dearth of medical practitioners. The other day I was reading a booklet where it was stated that in the USA there is a medical practitioner for every 5,00 people to look after their health, but I am sorry to say that in this country there is hardly a medical practitioner for every 30,000 or 40,000 of the population to look after their health. According to our Plan for every block there was to be a medical officer but if a survey is made, we will find that out of 100 blocks there are hardly five medical officers at the block level.

16.12 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

In my own district in U.P. with a population of about 12 lakhs, there are three medical officers looking after the health of 12 lakhs of population in the district.

There is one reason I find, that medical education in the country is very expensive, with the result that poor students are not in a position to join the medical colleges and become doctors. The very idea of securing admission in any medical college means a huge amount of expenses. Not only for admission, but for continuance of study in medical colleges, there is a huge monthly recurring expenditure, with the result that there are certain good students, intelligent students, who only on account of financial difficulties, are not able to secure admission in medical colleges.

I cannot agree with the hon. Members who argue that there should be concentration of high standard in medical colleges, and the number of medical colleges need not be increased. When there is such a shortage of medical practitioners, it is very essential that medical colleges should be increased.

Then, I submit there should be an appraisal to see the reasons why medical education is expensive and why this allopathic treatment is expensive, as a result of which the overwhelming majority of the people living in the country do not find it convenient and cannot afford to resort to this medical treatment. I submit there should be some provision to make the medical educational and the present medical system cheaper so that the poor may also be atracted towards, it, and there may be occasion for the weaker section to participate in medical education.

I welcome the inclusion of Jammu and Kashmir in this amending Bill. This is a very good step, am I welcome it as a step towards national integration, because there are so many Bills coming to this House where Jammu and Kashmir is especially excluded. I am glad that in the present amending Bill Jammu and Kashmir has been included. This is a good attempt, which is to get universal standard course in various medical colleges. At present, Sir, it so happens that there are certain medical colleges which have a repute in equipment, in laboratories and in students but there are certain medical colleges which have no such repute and the

students are not attracted towards them. This is a good attempt that the Indian Medical Council is going to see that universal course is taught in almost all the medical colleges and that will go a great extent in establishing good standards and high standards. It is high time for the Health Ministry to make a survey and appraisal for making medical practitioners available at least to a minimum strength of 5000-10,000 population in the rural areas. I find that the medical practitioners who actually pass their examinations are quite insufficient in number. The overwhelming majority actually reside in the rural area and there should be an attempt to popularise medical education in the rural area; there should be an attempt to start medical colleges in the rural areas so that people living in that area may also be attracted towards it. I quite agree that the present medical system has bee successful in the surgical line. There have been cases where they are quite helpful in bringing those patients to easy recovery, but the question of expenses once for all should be taken into consideration. I say that ayurvedic system is a cheaper system and the majority of population living in the country actually resort to that system because they could not afford to spend more. This is the proper time for the Health Ministry to think of popularising this system and then bring it down to lesser expenses and to get chances for the rural people, those who are very much hard-hit and those who cannot afford to spend and still they are suffering and their suffering can end only if there is a cheap system of medical treatment. In the end I may submit that this is a very good attempt; there should be a universal course so that there will not be any sort of discrimination from one medical college to another medical college; they should have all one course and that will be a good attempt to bring about national integration.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Mr. Speaker, I join my feable voice with the strong voices of those who have preceded me in congratulating the Health Minister for taking a further step in terms of the integration of Jammu and Kashmir with our country. I think that this step will go some way in easing the position of the spokesman of India at the UN Security Council. I hope this will also make the people of the Jammu and Kashmir State conscious of the fact that our hands of friendship are stretched towards them and their hands of friendship are stretched in our direction.

Now, I come to the Indian Medical Council. I think there are no two opinions about the important part that the Indian Medical Council has played all these years in keeping up the standards of medical education in this country. Many eminent doctors have been associated with it. All credit goes to them for keeping this Medical Council in a state of efficiency. At this time, I can think of one man —the name of Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy—a doyen amongst the medical practitioners, who always tried to keep this Medical Council at the highest possible pitch of working with efficiency. But, unfortunately, nowadays the Medical Council of India is riddled with politics. There is regional politics involved; there are personal politics involved. There are all kinds of considerations which prevail so far as the formation of this Council is concerned and so far as the functioning of this council is concerned. One could have thought that this should be the last place where politics —I use the word 'politics' not in its wholesome sense—should not have invaded, but unfortunately, this Medical Council is a body of doctor-politicians, of medical practitioners who play politics of a kind. I hope that it will be seen to it that this kind of play at politics which is indulged in by the members of the Medical Council is brought to the lowest possible limit. I do not think you can keep politics out. There is politics in the Ministry of Health and there is politics everywhere. But I would request the hon. Minister to minimise it as much as possible.

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

I say this because the Indian Medical Council is responsible for keeping up the standards of medical education in this country. We have many types of education in this country. For our physical well-being and even for our psychological well-being, this Medical Council is a must. We have now given up the old idea that disease springs only from the body. We are having a psycho-somatic conception of the disease, and therefore I feel that for the treatment of ailments from which human beings suffer, this Medical Council can play a very important part because it can keep up the flag of the highest standard of medical education flying in this country. But can it do so? Will it succeed in doing so?

Sometime back, I read about a State in India—I do not want to mention its name—where in a medical college some professorships have been vacant for a number of years. Why? It is because persons belonging to a particular caste or a particular group were not available at that time....

Dr. D. S. Raju: It is a very serious allegation.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Some persons had been sent abroad, and those vacancies were kept lying for them so that they can make use of them when they return. If such is the state of medical education in this country where professors are appointed on letters of recommendation from the high-ups and on regional or caste considerations, I do not know what will happen. But all the same, I hope that this Council will see to it that the staff that is appointed has the highest possible qualifications required and that the education that is given is of a very good quality and that there are well-stocked libraries in the medical colleges. Unfortunately, I find that the persons in charge of medical education do not think that medical libraries are an integral part of the medical education. They think in terms of libraries and other equipment, but they believe that libraries play a very scanty role in medical education. I think this should be put and end to. Medical books are not only very very expansive, but they are also rare. So, sometimes students have to make use of the libraries even for the sake of thir text-books.

I am very happy to find that the Medical Council will have the power to withdraw the recognition, and to send inspectors. Inspection is a wholesome thing, because that is the only thing which can work for the maintenance of standards. But what kind of inspection is there? One person helps the other and the other person helps some man. I hope the inspectors who are selected will be of such a calibre that they will care more for standards than for friendship or other things. I want to know in how many cases the recognition was withdrawn. What is the good of having such salutary provisions and not acting upon them? I know of a college in a State where the equipment was not of the proper standard. I do not want to mention its name; if the Minister wants the name, I will give him, but not here. No teachers were available for teaching certain subjects. Studends have been asked to pay exorbitant fees There have been strikes. Professors have been appointed not on the strength of their qualifications, but on other extra-academic qualifications. What have the authorities done in regard to that? Nothing. To say that you can withdraw the recognition is good. Of course, we should show our teeth. Every human being should be able to show his teeth. But I think wisdom also consists in this that you should be able to use your teeth. Has the Medical Council ever used its teeth?

The fact of the matter is that the standard of equipment is suffering in these colleges. I went to a place for my X-ray examination. If you had

looked at the x-ray machine, you would have found that the machine was not second-rate, but it was fifth, sixth or seventh rate. I do not want to mention the name, but I told the Chief Minister about it and asked him to do something about it. I do not know whether he has done something. Very few Ministers take note of what Members of Parliament write. I think our ministers at the Centre are the worst sinners in that respect.

Sir, I was submitting very respectfully, it is a good thing that more powers are given to the Council. I hope the power which we are giving to the Medical Council will be used and the Minister will be able to tell us, after a year or so, which colleges they inspected, what were the deficiences that they were able to point out, what were the defects that they made good and whether there were any cases where recognition had to be withdrawn. If the Minister will not tell us these things, I think the Medical Council is going to be a giant —of course, it is a giant—which will be asked not to use its strength even for good purposes.

Now, the basic clause in this Bill appears to be clause 12. It prescribes standards of professional conduct and etiquette and code of ethics. What is this? Why are you doing this. There is only one code of ethics today for the majority of doctors. I do not want to tar everybody with the same brush, but there is only one article in the code of conduct of medical practitioners today and it is to make hay while the sun shines, to make money as long as you live, to make as much money as you can. I know a friend of mine who was ill; when he called a doctor he was told that the doctor charges Rs. 64 as his fees.

Dr. D. S. Raju: Doctors come only out of the society and the quality of the society determines the quality of doctors.

Shri D. C. Sharma: It is not the quality of the society, it is the quality of the Ministry of Health which determines the quality of dictors. If the Health Ministry is more vigilant in discharging the duties entrusted to it, I think the quality of doctors will improve.

I was submitting, Sir, that this thing is going on. Our is a poor nation. What is our *per capita* income? The *per capita* income of an Indian is very low and it is out of all proportion to the fees which he has to pay to the doctors in big cities like Delhi and even in small cities. It not that an organised loot? Is not that something anti-social? Is not that something which makes a mockery of all codes of conduct? I do not say that all doctors are like that. There are some good doctors. Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy when he was the Chief Minister of Bengal used to set apart two hours every day for treating persons free of charge. Such doctors are not to be seen now. I wish there should be more Bidhan Chandra Roys in our country to do that kind of service.

Unfortunately, Sir, the code of conduct that is given here will be ovserved more in the breach than in performance. I find that it has become a fashion to charge more. I do not talk about specialists. I do not go into that question. But the fact of the matter is that the fees that the doctors charge are going up out of all proportion to our gross national income, to our *per capita* income and even to the income which some of us possess.

I thank the Health Ministry for giving the Contributory Health Scheme, and also the Employees' State Insurance. But everybody is not covered by these schemes. I therefore, feel, when we are going to draw up a code of conduct for the medical practitioners, we should see to it that some ceiling is put upon the fees which the doctors can charge.

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

I would also say that something should be done to see that they do not give medical certificates or considerations which are not medical. It will be seen that they do not give certificates for consideration which are not very social. Of course, I am very much interested to see that the Code of conduct is drawn up for these doctors and I am sure, it will be placed on the Table of the House. I have no doubt about it that we will be allowed to look at it and see how far it has met our desires.

16.36 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I want to know one thing. Is allopathy known only to the United Kingdome? Why do we have this hangover from the days of British control of our country? Is allopathy to be found only in the United Kingdom? Is there no other country of the world where allopathy is practised and where you find people proficient in allopathy? I find a list of so many medical colleges from Britain. I think, there is some kind of a tacit understanding between somebody or other in India and those persons there that Indians should go to those colleges and those college people should come back to India. Of course, they may come or they may not come. I think, there are other countries of the world where certain items of medicine have been developed to a larger degree than in the United Kingdom. Why can you not take advantage of that?

There is a high degree of cancer research in the USA. Child medicine has developed much more in the Soviet Union than perhaps in other countries of the world. Perhaps, the Minister of Health who happens to be fortunately or unfortunately, a doctor may contradict me; but the fact of the matter is that this kind of worship at the shrine of the United Kingdom and at the shrine of medical colleges of the United Kingdom is, I should say, something which makes me—to put it very mildly—very, very unhappy.

Medical education should be a broadbased thing and there should be coming and going between our doctors and doctors of the other countries of the world who have something to teach us. It is not that we should look upon the United Kingdom only as the preserve of all medical wisdom, as the centre of all medical knowledge and as the fountainhead of all medical proficiency. I think, this shows to me a hangover of our slave mentality against which we fought at one time. I hope that this thing will be done away with because it does not look nice that we should only worship the medical colleges of the United Kingdom and not look to other colleges of the world.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No hon. Member has taken more than 10 minutes.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I am going to stop. Whenever you ask me to stop, I stop. I am a very law-abiding Member of this House.

I was submitting very respectfully that this thing has got to be seen that medical education does not remain polarised only in one direction but that it has also got to find its roots elsewhere.

The last point that I want to make is this—I am talking about clause 7. I am glad that penalty for an infringement of this requirement has been provided. I think, the penality for this should be as high as possible so that nobody can equate medical education with quackism or with anything else.

With these remarks, I welcome this Bill. I am sure, this will go a long way in making our Medical Council very efficient in its operation.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rather hesitate to speak

on this Bill lest the hon. Minister should think that I am making a fetish of a point that I have been raising in this House. First of all, I should like to welcome the Bill and would like to congratulate the Minister for blazing a trail of extending the scope of legislation passed by this Parliament to that State, the State of Jammu and Kashmir which seems to occupy a pre-eminent place in our thinking today. It is, therefore, a move very much to be welcomed that the Indian Medical Council Act would now also extend to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

Sir, it is a measure of uncertainty which characterises our administration that the Financial Memorandum appended to this Bill discloses to the Members of the House that:

> "It is expected that three members from this State will be elected or nominated on the Medical Council of India. In case the Government of Jammu and Kashmir do not agree to meet the expenditure on the travelling and daily allowances of these members, this expenditure will have to be borne by the Medical Council of India which body is paid grants-in-aid by the Central Government to meet its expenses."

It is not only descending into triviality of an extreme character but it is also the inability of the Government to find out as to what the Government of Jammu and Kashmir wishes to do in this matter and whether it is conceivable that a State Government to which an Act is being extended would just refuse to collaborate in a national project. It appears quite strange and one is distressed to find in this legislation this unseemly uncertainty.

While this Bill is intended mainly to extend the scope of the Indian Medical Council Act to the State of Jammu and Kashmir, opportunity has also been taken to remove certain lacunae in this piece of legislation. We are told that clause 6(b) in the Bill, as it is before us, purports to permit registration of foreign medical practitioners only if they are enrolled on the medical registers of the respective countries. I do not think that this is at all necessary. I wonder what has persuaded the Union Government to enact this limitation on the registration of any foreign medical practitioner in this country, namely, that he should be registered also in his own country. Take, for instance, the case of a missionary doctor who comes to India. He may not have been registered in his own country. But there is no reason why this should be found to be necessary. There may be some special professional or technical reason. I would be glad to hear from the Minister the explanation for this.

Then, Clause 12 authorises the Medical Council of India to prescribe standards of professional conduct and etiquette and a code of ethics for medical practitioners and to specify which violations shall constitute infamous conduct in any professional respect. I should like to know whether this clause has been necessitated only now after the Indian Medical Council Act was brought into existence in 1956. Is it that the Government finds that cases of professional breaches of conduct have become larger in number or is it that the Government realise only now that unless stricter measures are enacted and unless the Medical Council is authorised to enact such stricter measures, it is not possible to deal with the many anti-social breaches of conduct which appear to have developed in the medical profession and to which a reference was made by many of my hon. colleagues on the floor of the House today. I would like to know why sufficient effort was not made until now, and whether it is because the Medical Council felt constricted or restricted on account of the lack of authorisation and lack of competence and jurisdiction. I do not

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

think that this was the reason. I think that this has been a case of omission on their part to act in a very vigilant manner to safeguard the high standards of conduct that we are entitled to expect from the members of this noble profession.

Before I part with this Bill, I would like to refer to the fact that the Second Schedule appended to the Act does not appear to recognise any degrees obtained in the USA. I may be wrong, and I would be glad to be told that I am wrong, but it does appear to be so; even a careful and repeated perusal of this Schedule appended to the Act does not show me any degree or any institution in the USA to be recognised. Similar is the case with other countries and other institutons which are recognised as great portals of medical education in the world. I would like to know whether it is because those countries and those institutions have not reciprocated any move or initiative on our part or whether it is because of any other reason. If it is a fact that they have not recriprocated any initiative on our part in this matter, as appears to be the case because I find the hon. Minister nodding assent to this suggestion, then I would like to know why it is that we have not been able to persuade them that there should be a mutual recognition in this matter, because the world is very small today and medical research is progressing apace in the countries of the West in a very large and substantial measure. I would like that a special effort is made to see that mutual recognition of degrees and studies abroad and in this country is achieved.

I would like to say here that it is true that we have been finding the functioning of Government hospitals to be relatively inefficient. This was admitted by the hon. Minister on 2nd October last, when she said that she had visited a private hospital and also Government hospitals, and she went on to say that:

> "The contrast was an eye-opener. The Missionary Hospital was rendering greater, better and more efficent service at low cost."

I would like to know what is being done to ensure that Government hospitals are brought on a par with other institutions of service in the medical profession.

I would also like to draw the attention of the House and of the hon. Minister to a news item appearing in *The Hindustan Times* on the 16th April, 1964. This says:

> "Three babies who had developed cataracts have waited for over five months for the Willingdon Hospital to acquire a Bowmann's needle to operate on their eyes.".

It goes on further to narrate the dismal and distressing story of how considerable time was taken, how red tape went on becoming longer and longer and how these children were really in danger of going blind just because these needles could not be acquired in time; and when they were acquired, lo and behold, they were old and discarded needles! Is this the manner that we are going to permit a premier hospital in this country to deal with the health of the nation? Is it not a matter of abiding shame for this administration to have these instances flung in their face? This makes a dismal and distressing readings, and I would like the hon. Minister to take this opportunity to tell us what the facts of the acst were and what was done to rectify it.

I would like to express once again my deep concern about the policy which out of intransigence and obstinacy the Government of India appear to be following in the matter of expanding medical education in this

country. I feel that this is prompted more by supercilious refusal to take a broad view of things in regard to this matter. I feel that the exigencies of health in our nation require that a broader perspective be acquired and that an effort really be made to expand medical education in this country. For all this effort to discipline the medical profession, for all this effort to authorise the Medical Council and to arm it with larger powers is of no avail unless you can give to the common man in this country at least a modicum of medical relief and assistance. This is not being done.

There is no denying the fact that the ratio of doctors to the population remains stagnated and stalemated unless a programme of breaking through it is attempted, we would have no satisfaction from this Ministry's performance; I hope the Ministry is able to take us into confidence in respect of the plan it has to expand medical education and to see that a fetish is not made of certain qualifications which are said to be necessary for the teaching medical personnel before a medical college could be started. I hope that a proper appraisal would be made by the Medical Council and the Minister would be able to take us into confidence about this matter. I am deeply concerned about this matter the Minister remarked the other day that I was bitter because she did not do anything for establishing a medical college in a particular place. This is a matter of deep national concern and I hope the Minister would be able to approach it in the earnestness with which I have raised it.

Shri Oza (Surendranagar): I welcome the Bill so far as it goes and support it.

Taking up the threads from the last speaker and speaker previous to him about professonal etiquette, it is true that so far as medical practitioners are concerned, the standards have falleen in this country, particularly during the last so many years. But is it true only of this profession? I would say this country is facing a crisis of character. It has affected so many professions, not only the medical profession. I do not want to justify the fall in standards in the medical profession for a moment. It is a very noble profession, but if we look round, we find that so many professions have degenerated into business. Take, for example, teaching, to which profession Shri D. C. Sharma belongs. Has it not degenerated into business? De we not hear about the way tuitions are done? Are teachers minding the boys entrusted to them properly? Are they not running about here and there giving tuitions and minting money? Is this not true of the legal profession? Has it not degenerated into business? In so many professions, we see this sad spectacle. This is a fact which we cannot escape from.

Talking about doctors, I know of one who is a friend of mine who is practising. He is a very renowned physician in Surat. He has refoused to step up his fees. He has got a very large practice and he says, 'I am not going to enhance my fees'. So many friends have urged him to do so. He is a consulting physician. They ask him, 'Why are you not stepping up your fees?' He says, 'There are so many people who cannot pay this fee and therefore I am not going to raise my fees'. That man is drudging from mornng till night making his services available to the poor and middle class people.

I was talking about this professional etiquette. But I wanted to refer to clause 11 which says:

> "The Council may prescribe the minimum standards of medical education required for granting recognised medical qualifications (other than post-graduate medical qualifications) . . .".

Then sub-clause (2):

> "Copies of the draft regulations and of all subsequent amendments

[Shri Oza]

thereof shall be furnished by the Council to all State Governments and the Council shall, before submitting the regulations or any amendment thereof, as the case may be, to the Central Government for sanction, take into consideration the comments of any State Government . . ."

The universities prescribe and regulate courses. There are various faculties. I think the Medical Council should take into confidence the various medical colleges and faculties so that there may be some standard regulation. They may be properly examined by the bodies which are going to be affected by them. I do not think only the State Governments should be consulted. Universities and their appropriate faculties should also be taken into confidence.

The previous speaker referred to the expansion of medical education. It is true that in this country we have a very sad and sorry spectacle to see. What is it? On the one hand we find that there is a dearth of physicians and surgeons in the rural areas, so many posts lying unfilled, absolutely lying vacant for a number of months. People come to us and say that in the block areas and in other health centres no physicians are available, what to do? They cannot run the centres properly. We also see that in the army, if I am right, 40 to 60 per cent of the posts are not filled up. Our fresh medical graduates are not joining the Army Medical Corps, and so many posts are lying vacant.

On the other hand, we see a very sad thing. I hear that at present there there is a great dearth of doctors and physicians even in the United States. So, students, after they pass their medical examination, are tempted to go to America. They give them very nice terms. They stay there for three years, bring some apologia of a diploma or degree, I do not know what, but I am also told that they are used more or less like ward boys, but after their return, they have the pleasure of having passed three years in America, getting some diploma and bringing some money here. I think it is a very shameful aspect that our medical graduates, instead of joining the army or servicing the poor people of this country are attracted by such lures and go to foreign coutries, miles aways, and serve peope who have nice medical standards compared to us. I think the Ministry should do something in the matter. They should make the internship for not only one year, but three years compulsory. They should be asked to serve with the army or go to the rural areas and serve for three years, and only after that period they should be conferred the degree. Otherwise, the degress should not be conferred on them at all.

I also welcome clause 16, because it seeks to add the sub-clause (j), reading:

"the courses and period of study and of practical traininig to be undertaken, the subjects of examination and the standards of proficiency therein to be obtained, in universities or medical institutions for grant of recognised medical qualifications;"

It is very necessary that uniform courses are prescribed in all our universiteis. I know of a case in which a student was studying in the first year of MBBS in the Patna University, and he is sure to get through. But his father died, and he wants to migrate to the Gujarat University. But it cannot be done because the two universities have no equivalence between them. They have not been able to come to an agreement. Though the Indian Medical Council and the Central Health Ministry insist that all the Indian Medical Council and the ence among them, still, so many universities, for one reason or other, do

not have agreements in force, with the result that this student will have to leave his career because he cannot be admitted to the Gujarat University, because they have no treaty between them. I think that it these hard cases the Indian Medical Council and the Central Health Ministry should intervene and see that the studies of young and aspiring young men are not spoilt because of extraneous reasons, for no fault of theirs, because institutions cannot come to terms or appropriate agreements. I am sure that under this clause (j), if it becomes part of the Act, the Indian Medical Council will take appropriate steps to see that students who have got to migrate from one university to another can do so without experiencing much difficulty.

As I said in the beginning, by and large I support the Bill so far as it goes. I am also very happy about clause 12. We know this is an age of specialisation, and I am reminded of a book which I read many years ago. It was written by Dr. Jerger, and is called *Doctor, here is your hat*. Doctor means the general practitioner; he has been given his hat, there is no place for him now in the houshold, because even for small ailments, people are asked to go to the specialist. Formerly, the doctor who visits the family used to take care of the child, some bruises and other minor troubles, but now for everything the poor middle class family has to go to the specialist. I am speaking from memory. That book by Dr. Jarger is called: *Doctor, here is your hat*. The general physician is now given a go-by. The general practitioner, if rehabilitated, can take care of these poor middle-classes and their small ailments for which they need not have to spend a lot on specialists.

17 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon Minister.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am most grateful to this House..... (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. Bhattacharyya wants to speak? Let him speak tomorrow.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: He can speak tomorrow. We will now take up the other notice.

17.01 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE OF 14TH APRIL, 1964 RE: THREATENED CLOSURE OF BUSINESS BY FOODGRAINS DEALERS—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: Dr. Singhvi.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Perhaps the hon. Minister would have done well to give a supplementary statement in respect of what has happened since he made his first statement in response to the calling attention motion. I suppose he is not prepared to make a supplementary statement. I would like to know from the hon. Minister for food whether and in what manner the model licensing order which was devised and circulated by the Union Government to the State Governments has been uniformly followed in different States, whether the changes in it were made with the consent or in consultation with the Union Government and in what way the Union Government thinks that it is necessary to achieve the purpose underlying the model licensing order circulated by them, or the orders adopted by the State Governments that there should be a ban on inter-district movement of grain, that there should be a security deposit to be deposited by grain dealers and that there should be clause 9 as it is in the Rajasthan licensing order.

Mr. Speaker: Is it one question or many questions?

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: These are questions relating to the licensing orders, Sir.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): Sir, I have in that statement which I made the other day indicated that the Central Government would be prepared to make certain relaxations, and the way the relaxations could be made has also been indicated to the various State Governments. In fact the relaxations that were permissible according to us were the following. It would be permissble for the State Governments to exclude from the definition of the term 'dealer' a person who makes sales only to consumers. We also said that it would be permissible for the State Governments to reduce the amount of security deposit or exempt smaller dealers from the obligation to deposit the security altogether. It would be permissible for the State Governments to provide for the licensees giving intimation of taking over godowns for storage of foodgrains within 48 hours of actual occupation of the godowns. The State Governments may also permit a licensed wholesaler to sell foodgrains to, or purchase from, a licensed wholsaler in another State or, in special circumstances, in another market within the same State—dealings between two wholesalers in two markets. The State Governments may allow the wholesalers to sell at wholesale rates foodgrains direct to consumers who purchase in bulk, the wholesalers being asked to keep a separate register for this purpose. This would enable retailers also to purchase with the permission of the licensing authority from wholesalers with whom they were not registered. Then, we also said that as far as the quarterly returns were concerned, they could be filed along with the returns for the second fortnight of the month following the end of the quarter. They get a month more. These were the relaxations which, we said, could be made by the State Governments. That letter was addressed on the 9th April. We have not heard from all the State Governments as to what they have done in pursuance of that. As far as the trade were concerned, these relaxations were quite welcome to them. They said they would like to have some further relaxations to which I will just now refer.

As far as the first question raised by my hon. friend is concerned, I may point out that the revised Foodgrains Dealers' Licensing Orders on the model of our draft sent in December, 1963 have been promulgated in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Madras, Mysore, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, and the Union Territories of Delhi, Goa, Manipur, Pondicherry and Tripura. Even as far as some States are concerned, in some material particulars also, the State Governments have made modifications without our concurrence. In fact, we would be taking up that matter with the State Governments.

The second point that has been raised by my hon. friend is with regard to the exact position at present. Now, we had further representations from the trade. We met also the representatives of the Federation of Foodgrains Dealers' Associations. They represented that changes are necessary with regard to three matters. One is with regard to the security; the second is that the wholesale dealer should be enabled in all circumstances to sell to another whoesale dealer; the third is that it would be difficult for them to make these quarterly returns indicating the margins and other things; a sort of profit and loss statement would have to be drawn up and that would be rather impossible under the circumstances. These were the three points that they were pressing. With regard to other matters they were more or less satisfied. The position with regard to these three things is this.

First, with regard to security, we have declined to give up the provision relating to security, as in our view, no particular indignity is involved. We are taking such securities even from fair price shops. There are many

other agreements in which similar security is taken, and there is no reason why the traders should feel hurt about it. We have already told the State Governments that they should not insist on taking security in cash but should take it in the form of certificates. We have also told the State Governments to exempt certain clauses or otherwise to reduce the minimum or maximum as they consider necessary.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: What is the positive justification?

Shri A. M. Thomas: We have given a great deal of freedom in this to the State Governments. They need not insist on cash. It can be in other securities also. It is now for the trade to make local adjustments with the State Governments regarding security matter. But all the same we are not in favour of giving up the security stipulation altogether.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Why?

Shri A. M. Thomas: We are taking security even from those persons who run fair price shops, so that there may be some sanction. If they violate the conditions of the licensing order, the immediate thing that can be done is cancellation of the licence and forfeiture of the deposit.

The second point is with regard to information relating to profits. We have agreed that since it will not be possible to work out the figures exactly until the year closes, the figures in the quarterly returns, would be approximate so that they can give a correct idea of the trends. Anyhow, the present stipulation regarding the quarterly returns of the average price at which purchases have been made and the average price at which the sales have been effected should have to be complied with. All the same, we have said that since, according to the trade, the final figures for the year as a whole can be given at the end of the year so that at that time full profit and loss accounts can be ascertained, by way of executive instructions, the quarterly statements would be treated as indicative of the trends and would enable the Government to decide, if it so chooses, to make special investigation in certain periods or even in individual cases where any undue profits appear to have been made. The necessity for these returns is there, but the only thing is, it may perhaps be difficult to give the exact margin of profit realised having regard to the stocks and the sales made by them; we have more or less agreed that their performance would be judged on a yearly basis. At any time, from the information already with us, if it appears that they have made undue profits or anything like that, it would be open to the departments to ask for supplementary information and take such suitable action as would be necessary. But the quarterly returns would have to be there.

With regard to the wholesalers in the same market, as has been pointed out earlier, our idea is that the number of intermediaries has got to be reduced. However, we have agreed that in case where the wholesaler, in order to liquidate his business or reduce his loss or because he is unable to sell to the parties in the market for reason beyond his control, in such cases, the licensing authorities can allow the wholesaler to sell to another wholesaler in the same market.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : जितनी सहूलियतें केन्द्रीय सरकार ने गल्ला व्यापारियों को दी थीं, राज्य सरकारों ने उन पर अमल नहीं किया है । कोटा क्षेत्र की बात मैं कहता हूं । वहां से अनाज बाहर जाने वाला था, लेकिन उसको कोटा के कलेक्टर ने रोक दिया और रेलवे अधिकारियों को लिख दिया कि इनको वैगन न दिए जायें ताकि गल्ला बाहर न जा सके । राज्य सरकारों ने आपके आर्डर्ज को जो मान्यता नहीं दी है, उसके बारे में आप क्या कर रहे हैं और यह जो घटना मैंने बतलाई है इसकी तथा आर्डर्ज को मान्यता न दिए जाने की जानकारी क्या आपको है ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Cases have been brought to our notice which indicate that certain State Governments have not fallen in line with the instructions issued by the Central Government. In the course of the representations made to my senior colleague and myself, we have given them the assurance that in important particulars, if any modification is made, we would take it up with the respective State Governments and try to see that they fall in line with the instructions.

Shri Bade (Khargone): Just now the Minister said that in order to minimise the intermediaries, they have issued the order. May I know how many persons will be affected by the order? The small traders who have no money to deposit cash security or to purchase bonds will be unemployed and without business. What will the Government do for them? You have relaxed the provision for Punjab. Why have you not relaxed it for other States?

Shri A. M. Thomas: With regard to small dealers, it is up to the State Government to exempt them altogether. Retailers can be exempted. There can be a sliding scale of security; for small dealers, there can be smaller security and for big dealers comparatively larger sum. I do not know if Punjab has totally exempted or anything like that. As I have already said, in important particulars, if any State Government departs from the general instructions issued, it shall be our endeavour to see that that State Government also falls in line.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना): सरकार ने बयान में कहा है कि इस परमिट सिस्टम से जो इंटरमिडिएरी हैं, जो बीच वाले हैं, वे फायदा नहीं उठा सकेंगे । क्या मिनिस्टर साहब हाउस को यह आश्वासन भी दे सकते हैं कि हार्वेस्ट सीजन में जिस रेट पर गेहूं बिक रहा है, इसी पर बाद में भी बिकता रहेगा और सरकार या मुनाफा खोर बीच में फायदा नहीं उठा सकेंगे ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: There has been some attempt to reduce the number of intermediaries. In fact, certain difficulties have been pointed out to us that in the pattern of trade obtaining now, it would not be easy to exclude sales from one wholesaler to another wholesaler. That is why we have made certain relaxations in this matter.

श्री **बड़े** : सिक्योरिटी बांड के बारे में एक सवाल पूछना था । बड़े महत्व का वह प्रश्न था. . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको अवसर तो दिया गया है ।

श्री **बड़े** : उससे सैटिसफैक्शन नहीं होता है । सिक्योरिटी बांड जो रहते हैं . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब दुबारा बोलने की इजाजत नहीं दी जा सकती है ।

17.13 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on account of the postponement of the Constitution (Eighteenth Amendment) Bill, some more time has become available for transaction of Government Business during the current week. I would like to utilise this time for the business already announced by me as also for additional business. It is, therefore, proposed that in addition to the business which has already appeared on the Order Paper, the House may take up the Industrial Development Bank of India Bill, the Indian Coinage (Amendment) Bill, the Coir Industry (Amendment) Bill, the Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill, the East Punjab Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners (Delhi Amendment) Bill, and the Taxation Laws (Continuation and Validation of Recovery Proceedings) Bill. The last two Bills will be introduced tomorrow, and will be taken

up for consideration and passing on the 1st of May, 1964.

As you are aware, Sir, the Business Advisory Committee have made a recommendation that the Delhi (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1963 may also be included in the Government programme for this Session. In deference to the wishes of the Business Advisory Committee, the Government would bring up this Bill for consideration and passing after the Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill, 1964 is disposed of by the Lok Sabha.

I hope, Sir, you and the House would agree to the inclusion of the new items of the business announced by me.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Would the hon. Minister be prepared to make some provision of time, in view of the fact that more time is now available, for a discussion on Kashmir as was suggested on the floor of the House earlier, since unless a provision is made now it would not be possible later on to provide for this discussion which we all want?

Mr. Speaker: That can be adjusted if the House decides that there should be a discussion. Then some Bills can be left out.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): May I say a word, Sir, in support of what Dr. Singhvi has said? It is the urgent desire of the House that this question should be discussed before this House disperses.

Mr. Speaker: We took that up yesterday. We have come to the conclusion that we will see after the talks have taken place.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, on a point of clarification. I could not hear clearly what exactly the hon. Minister said with regard to the Constitution (Eighteenth Amendment) Bill in this statement that he made. What did he say?

Mr. Speaker: He said that some time has become available for other work.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Because of what?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Because of the postponement of this Bill, the time allotted for the discussion of that Bill is available.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I thank you for that. While we welcome that the Government has bowed to public opinion and parliamentary opinion in holding over the Bill, I do not know exactly, how after having appeared in the list of business, under what rule this procedure was adopted today with regard to that Bill. I find no rule for that. Either it should have been withdrawn or dropped, and not postponed indefinitely.

Mr. Speaker: He will agree that in the morning when it was discussed he raised this question and I ruled it out. That is finished now. He is only referring to what happened.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I am only repeating what the House has agreed to.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): Is it postponed *sine die*?

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : मुझे अर्ज करनी है कि अगर ६ तारीख के बजाय हम ५ तारीख को ही उठ जायें तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा । क्या फाइदा है इन नए नए बिलों को जिन के नाम अभी बताये गये हैं लेने से ? एक दिन पहले भी पार्लियामेंट . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय कइयों ने अपना अरेजमेंट कर रखा होगा, पहले उनको जगह भी मिले या न मिले इसका भी पता नहीं ।

In view of what has happened I hope the House would agree to the suggestion made by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

Several hon. Members: Yes.

17.20 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday April, 29, 1964/Vaisakha 9, 1886 (Saka).

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